FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S VERNER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CEMA COOPERATION

LD122307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt--Paul Verner, member of the SED Politburo, spoke about topical tasks of the socialist countries' economic integration at a meeting of the SED Bezirk organization in Karl-Marx-Stadt Thursday.

The stable and dynamic economic growth of the CEMA countries has helped to strengthen the international positions of real socialism. Verner emphasized that "the authority of the socialist countries is increasing, the process of detente in Europe has been furthered and peace in the world as a whole has been made more secure."

Verner continued that at the present time the implementation of the decisions made at the 33d CEMA meeting is important for the further shaping of CEMA cooperation. Great attention must be paid to the tasks connected with the supply of raw materials and fuels. The speaker described the long-term target program worked out in CEMA for meeting the demand of important kinds of energy, fuels and raw materials as an important step in solving these tasks. The target programs for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, engineering, industrial consumer goods and transport are also important to the future of the GDR economy.

Paul Verner added that the safeguarding of higher efficiency in CEMA's increasing specialization and cooperation has made big demands. The advantages of socialist economic integration are increasingly judged by "how it contributes toward increasing the efficiency of the social process of reproduction in every country through concentration and the rational utilization of the scientific-technological potential."

CEMA INVENTIONS SESSION CLOSES IN BULGARIA

AU292145 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The 16th session of the heads of the departments dealing with inventions in the CEMA member countries ended at the Black Sea resort of Primirsko. Proposals for the unification of the requirements in drawing up and submitting requests for industrial models and proposals for improving the system of mutual exchange of information between the CEMA member-countries on important inventions were discussed and approved. The question of organizing an international seminar for raising the qualifications of experts working in the departments dealing with inventions in the CEMA member-countries was also discussed. This seminar will be held in Bulgaria in 1980. Some problems concerning the working out of an agreement for mutual legal protection of the indications of origin and the names of provenance of goods were also discussed. The participants also exchanged information on the question of working up a uniform document for the protection of inventions.

GDR'S HERDER ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD121528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, addressing the Geneva Disarmament Committee on Thursday, described the agreement submitted by the USSR and United States on banning radiological weapons as a first step toward a comprehensive ban of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The GDR advocates, he said, that, before the end of this year, the talks on the full text of the agreement be concluded. In this way, the draft agreement could be handed over to the 34th UN General Assembly.

Ambassador Herder endorsed the socialist states' demand that the abuse of scientific knowledge and technological possibilities to create new mass weapons of mass destruction should be barred once and for all.

Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder welcomed as a "first step on the road toward a comprehensive ban on new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction" the agreement jointly submitted by the USSR and the United States on the main elements of a treaty on the ban of the development, manufacture, deployment and use of radiological weapons. He advocated that talks on the full text of the agreement be concluded before the end of this year. Dr Herder said that it was the aim of the socialist states' "to exclude once and for all the abuse of scientific knowledge and technological possibilities for the creation of new means of mass destruction."

The GDR representative went on to say that this aim could only be achieved through a comprehensive ban of a preventive character. Experiences gained from the arms race so far have proved that as soon as a research result has been achieved which has military applications, "political forces try at once and by all means to bring pressure to bear on the development and production of new weapons in order to use this to change the military balance of strength. It is this dangerous and adventurous policy which is presently being pursued by the advocates of the neutron bomb."

Dr Herder recalled the fact that the production and deployment of this weapon increases the dangers of a nuclear war and will force the socialist states to react to such a threat. The GDR ambassador proposed that experts should discuss the problem within the framework of a working group. At the same time, the exchange of views on a comprehensive preventive agreement as well as on an agreement banning new individual weapons of mass destruction must be continued. He stressed in conclusion that "the GDR will participate in this in an active and constructive manner."

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

4 July Congratulations to Carter

AU051106 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Independence Day.

The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations and cordial wishes for the success and prosperity of the American people. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations between the two countries and peoples will also continue to develop and strengthen in the future and that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States will expand and intensify to the benefit of both the U.S. and Bulgarian peoples, as well as in the interest of detente and peace throughout the world.

Greetings Exchange With Koruturk

AU121950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The greetings messages exchanged by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by Mr Fahri Koruturk have been released for publication.

Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, sent a greetings message to Comrade Todor Zhivkov which was read at the official dinner which Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit gave in honor of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgaria's State Council.

On 9 July, Comrade Todor Zhivkov replied to the greetings message of the Turkish president. Here is the text of the two greetings messages.

Your Excellency, Todor Zhivkov, I wish to greet Your Excellency with particular pleasure in connection with your visit to Turkey. I am convinced that the talks which will be held between Your Excellency and the esteemed Mr Ecevit, will further contribute to the friendship, good-neighborliness and close cooperation between our countries. I take the opportunity to express my wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

Todor Zhivkov's greetings message says: Esteemed Mr Koruturk, I express sincere gratitude for the cordial good wishes which you have sent me in connection with my visit to Antalya. I am particularly pleased to express my satisfaction with the useful talks we had with the prime minister, the esteemed Mr Bulent Ecevit, as well as with the cordial and friendly welcome accorded me by the people in this beautiful part of Turkey. I still vividly keep the pleasant impressions of our fruitful talks with you in 1976. While expecting another meeting with you in the near future, and this time on Bulgarian soil, I kindly ask you, Mr President, to accept my cordial greetings and good wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the neighboring and friendly Turkish people.

Meeting With LE MONDE Director

AU121635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received Jaques Fauvet, director of LE MONDE, and had a friendly talk with him.

Milko Balev, chief of staff of Todor Zhivkov's office, also attended the talks.

Todor Zhivkov later gave a lunch for Jaques Fauvet.

Birthday Greetings to Laos' Souphanouvong

AU121630 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a greetings telegram to Mr Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his 70th anniversary.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people, the telegram reads, are familiar with your activity of a consistent fighter for the freedom and independence of your motherland, of a true partisan for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation of Laos with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries, for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism in the Continent of Asia and all over the world.

It is with particular pleasure that I should like to note your personal contribution to the strengthening and development of Bulgaro-Lao relations which, since the victory of the Lao revolution in 1975, have been built up on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

AU121910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decree conferring the "Stara Planina" order with ribbon on Mr Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for his great contribution to the struggle of the people of Laos for freedom and national independence, for the success of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism in Southeast Asia and to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the occasion of his 70th anniversary.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT APPROVE TODOROV REPORT ON MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU121900 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers discussed the report of the Bulgarian delegation, headed by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the results of the work of the 33rd session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Moscow from June 26 to 28, 1979, and approved the activity of the delegation.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers are of the opinion that the session has made a thorough examination of the past period of thirty years since the formation of CMEA and has taken important decisions which raise the all-round interaction of the fraternal socialist states to a higher level. The role of CMEA as a collective bearer of the features of real socialism was characterized in a particularly vivid manner in Mr Todor Zhivkov's greetings address to participants in the jubilee session, in which it was stressed that the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance for three decades now has effectively served the great communist cause.

The balance-sheet of the 30-year activities of CMEA once again categorically shows the extraordinary contribution of the Soviet Union to the work of the council [word indistinct] internationalist policy of the CPSU and the Government of the USSR play a decisive role in the development of economic integration, cooperation and the drawing closer the socialist states, in the consolidation of world peace.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government assess the declaration adopted by the session on the CMEA 30th anniversary as an important political document, which expresses the unswerving determination of the CMEA participants to continue to expand and deepen all-round cooperation and integration on the principles of socialist internationalism, to make their contribution to securing lasting peace in the world.

The long-term purpose programmes approved during the session for cooperation in meeting the rational requirements of the CMEA member-countries in industrial consumer goods and for the development of transport links, together with the already adopted programmes in the fuel-energy and raw material branches, agriculture and machinebuilding, expand the horizons of economic cooperation and will contribute to the ever more effective solving of key economic problems.

The fourteen agreements for cooperation in the principal national economic branches, and particularly the agreement for specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations, that were signed are large-scale practical measures for the development of the international socialist cooperation of labour.

The competent state and economic bodies have been instructed to take the necessary measures for the prompt and good-quality fulfilment of the obligations proceeding for Bulgaria from the decisions and recommendations of the CMEA session.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government expressed their profound conviction that the implementation of the decisions of the 33rd CMEA session will be an important contribution to the further consolidation of the socialist community and to the strengthening of the influence of socialism in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU121200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received today Yoryios Panayiotopoulos, minister of commerce of Greece, who is visiting our country at the head of a Greek economic delegation.

The meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services.

Meeting With Mladenov, Lukanov

AU121614 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--Today Minister Panayiotopoulos met the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov. The two ministers confirmed the favourable development of bilateral relations in keeping with the accords reached at the April Zhivkov-Karamanlis talks in Kerkyra.

They expressed conviction that the exchange of delegations at different levels will step up the implementation of these accords. Besides bilateral relations, problems relative to the situation in the Balkans were on the agenda.

This morning the Greek minister had one more meeting. It was with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed a number of concrete questions pertaining to the work of the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Greek Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission.

STANISHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL 12 JULY

AU121949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Hoji Murashita, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party. During the friendly talks, information on the activity of the two parties during the present stage of development was exchange. The possibilities for further developing cooperation between the BCP and the Japanese Socialist Party were also discussed. Khristo Maleev, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT COMMENTS ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

AU130920 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

["Diplomatic War Against Vietnam"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA)--"United Socialist Vietnam became a great obstacle for the hegemonic and chauvinist policy of Beijing in Southeast Asia. With Western support China began a course of openly hostile policy against Vietnam," reads a commentary of Ivan Chernev in OTECHESTVEN FRONT."

The author stresses that the collapse of Chinese aggression against Vietnam was followed by a wave of diplomatic pressures.

"The bourgeois press and the Beijing propaganda fan up the so-called Indochina refugee problem. Now the revolutionary prestige of Vietnam, its policy of peace, goodneighbourliness and friendship with the peoples of Southeast Asia are the target," reads the commentary.

Further on Mr Ivan Chernev stresses that Beijing is using the thesis for a deliberate export of refugees from Hanoi as an extra means of influencing the course of China-Vietnam negotiations.

"The West, for its part, is exploiting the refugee problem to instigate a worsening of the Vietnam-ASEAN relations and to discredit Vietnam in the eyes of the world public," he goes on.

The author cites the words of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, that Vietnam will not allow [itself] to be put in the dock.

"Vietnam has no reasons to sustain conflicts with its neighbours. The noisy anti-communist propaganda together with the immense machine of socio-psychological brainwashing and the instigations of Beijing were the reasons to trigger the mass-scale exodus from Vietnam," reads the commentary.

He recalls in conclusion that Vietnam has repeatedly expressed its willingness for an acceptable solution to be found to the refugee problem.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS GRISHA FILIPOV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU121919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding the title Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for the building of socialism as well as in connection with his 60th birthday.

CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES PLANTS, OFFICIAL, DEPUTY MINISTER

AU101548 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] At a recent meeting the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the matter of slow application of previously purchased licenses in the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering and the RESPROM State Economic Trust. The Telephone and Telegraph Equipment Plant has begun production of the "crosspoint" system automatic telephone exchange ESK-400 and the Kliment Voroshilov Plant has already adopted some of the licenses for consolidated [uplutnitelni] telephone systems and radio relay equipment. Many of them are well received on the international market. However the deadline for adopting other kinds of equipment expired 4 years ago. The plan for the application of articles with locally produced parts and on introducing resistors, condensers and other electronic elements of secondary import, is not being implemented. In its decision, the Committee on State and People's Control blames poor organization and control of their introduction on the part of Emil Zhlyabnikov, general director of the RESPROM State Economic Trust; Vene Naumov, director; Dimitur Nikolov, deputy director of the Institute of Communications; as well as Spas Minkov and Dimitur Kr. Nikolov, directors of the Telephone and Telegraph Equipment Plant and the Kliment Voroshilov Plant.

An examination of how government decrees on environment protection in the area of the Zlatna Panega State Cement Plant are implemented showed that there is a certain improvement. The degree of dust pollution during 1978 and the first 3 months of this year decreased in comparison with 1976 and 1977. Nevertheless the dust pollution in the area of the plant surpasses many times the allowed concentration. The main responsibility belongs to the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials and the Ministry of Machine Building, which still have not introduced the new dust-catching devices. Partially guilty for this are also Asen Yuliyanov, first deputy minister of construction and contruction materials, Kiril Petkov, Zavodproekt main director, and Vasil Atanasov, Cement and Lime Production State Economic Trust director for capital construction.

During the examination, the leadership of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials issued an order for the elimination of some of the discovered weaknesses. For its part the Committee on State and People's Control obliged Ministers Toncho Chakurov and Ivan Sakarev to take urgent additional measures to accelerate construction of dust-catching devices in the Zlatna Panega Plant and punished the responsible persons.

The committee also reviewed the inspection results of the veterinarian-medical services for the cattle in our country. It was found that essential weaknesses and shortcomings have been allowed. Gross violations in the matter of introducing innovations have been allowed to occur as a result of which ficticious additional revenues of more than 3 million leva have been reported. The Committee of State and People's Control has charged Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Agricultural Specialists, with taking measures to eliminate the violations that have been allowed to take place in the veterinarian servicing of cattle breeding and severely punish the responsible officials.

REPORTAGE ON END OF ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN VISIT

Signing of Protocol

LD121256 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Nicholae Constantin, Romanian deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee. The Romanian guest also held talks with Vaclav Hula, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, which ended with the signing of a protocol. Both officials noted that in the spirit of the conclusions reached in the talks, both sides would study the further deepening and widening of cooperation in selected spheres after 1980.

Prague Departure

LD122000 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Romanian Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nicolae Constantin left Czechoslovakia on Thursday. He had talks with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula on June 9-11 [dates as received] on questions concerning the further developent of bilateral economic cooperation after 1980.

KEMPNY RECEIVES PZPR STUDY DELEGATION

LD130932 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received yesterday in Prague a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of othe party Secretariat and director of Department of Light Industry and Trade. In the course of a comradely conversation they exchanged experiences from party work and the safeguarding of the conclusions of the highest party bodies of both countries on questions of industry, trade and services.

BOOK PUBLISHED IN ZAGREB HAS 'SHARP ANTI-SOVIET CHARACTER'

LD122324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Zagreb publishing house "Liber" has published a book by a Yugoslav scientist Vranicki under the ostentatious title "Marxism and Socialism." The book has, by its contents, a sharp anti-Soviet character and contains hostile attacks against the Soviet state and people. The author depicts the development of the Soviet society from slanderous positions. The book contains appeals to undermine the socialist system; this is done in the same way as by imperialist propaganda.

CHNOUPEK MEETS LEADERS, HAS TALKS IN INDONESIA

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD121314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Indonesia--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, continued his talks in Jakarta yesterday with his Indonesian partner, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

The ministers noted that both countries were interested in deepening the process of the relaxation of tension in the world and in extending it to all continents. They would also like to see it extended to the military sphere.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja concentrated on various aspects of the situation in Southeast Asia and Indochina following the recent Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

In this context Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia rejected the hostile campaign that, by arousing hysteria on the so-called question of refugees from Indochina, strives to divert the attention of the world public from the true culprits responsible for the existing situation.

Comrade Chnoupek, in his conversation, stressed that Czechoslovakia considered talks with the participation of all interested sides as the most effective means to restore stability in Southeast Asia.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs also visited Bali yesterday where he met representatives of provincial bodies.

Meeting with Malik

LD122050 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here on Thursday with Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik. They exchanged views on the possibilities of further expansion of Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations and on some international issues.

Adam Malik said that Indonesia wants to increase in the near future the share of socialist countries in its foreign trade turnover and it counts with an important contribution of the highly-developed Czechoslovak economy.

According to Adam Malik, Indonesia is interested in the imports of Czechoslovak complete plant equipment, machines and facilities for the industrialization of the country and modernization of agriculture. Indonesia would welcome Czechoslovak experience in the building of agricultural cooperatives and in the building industry, namely in the production of prefabricated materials for housing and industrial construction. Indonesia can offer increased exports of traditional items, such as caoutchouc, tin, hides and nacre, as well as new commodities.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Adam Malik paid great attention to the necessity of strengthening peace in South-East Asia.

The official visit to Indonesia of the Czechoslovak foreign minister will end on Friday and Bohuslav Chnoupek will leave for an official visit to the Philippines.

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION VISITS BRATISLAVA, LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD131206 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, received in Bratislava a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, led by To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Comrade Janak informed the guests about the successes achieved by the socialist construction of West Slovakia and about the work of the regional party organization. After visiting the "International Day of Women" enterprise, the Vietnamese guests left for Prague.

CTK REPORTS DEPARTURE OF LAO COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD131036 Prague CTK in English 0943 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Laotian delegation headed by Chairman of the Laotian State Committee for Economic Cooperation With Socialist Countries and Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transport Sanan Soutthichak left here on Friday for home. On his departure Sanan Soutthichak expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to the promotion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. He stated that bilateral cooperation was the main theme of his talks with leading representatives of the Czechoslovak economic life which has been reflected also in the four new agreements signed during the visit. The delegation discussed here also the possibilities of widening cooperation between trade union centres of the two countries.

HONDURAS CP DELEGATION MEETS WITH CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD122036 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras, headed by Rigoberto Padillar, general secretary of the party's Central Committee which is on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, was today received in Prague by Michael Stefanak, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the party Central Committee. In the course of a comradely discussion they informed each other about the situation in the two countries, about the activity of the two parties, and discussed some questions of the further cooperation between them.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS STATE OF HARVESTING WORK

AU110817 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The First Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The first harvest of this year--the hay mowing--is substantially behind us and thus it is time to evaluate the results we have achieved. The first half of spring, which was too cold, was characterized by slow growth; the second half which, on the contrary, was unusually warm, brought us further difficulties. All this should have roused every enterprise to extraordinary measures to speed up harvesting, both of fodder crops on arable land and of those on meadows and pastures.

But compared with the timetable of all that work in preceding years, it has become obvious that the harvesting rate has not been much speedier and that it did not correspond to the general situation in agriculture. Were the development of the other crops normal, one could believe that in creating their fodder reserves the agricultural enterprises were relying on complementing them by other components. However, the development of other crops like grain, corn, potatoes and sugarbeet has been particularly affected by the bad weather and it is necessary to anticipate a lower volume of their yields. That is not something we found out in the last few days, but has been a well-known fact for several weeks. All the more care and effort should have been devoted to the first harvesting of fodder, fields and meadowland.

The unusually warm and dry weather during the major part of haymaking time could satisfy us only in one respect--contrary to the preceding years, it was not necessary to artificially dry the harvest achieved with such effort, thus a lot of energy was saved. But that positive aspect cannot counterbalance the fact that we have not succeeded in accumulating sufficient amounts of bulk fodder, which must replace, particularly this year, the envisaged shortfall in grain production. And because we cannot save anything from funds needed for public nutrition, or from the seed funds, the deficit will have to be borne by fodder. At the same time it is known that it is particularly grain fodder that is a significant factor in livestock yields. It is not the only factor of such significance; the same also applies to high-quality fodder, harvested and conserved in time and with the largest possible fodder matter content, or in other words, at the beginning or shortly prior to the blossoming of the crops. This year we were primarily concerned with acquiring the maximum possible nutritive matter in bulk fodder. We have not succeeded in that everywhere.

Nobody can claim he did not know in time of the unfavorable weather forecast. The party's 13th Central Committee Session this March headed its list of most important tasks with bulk fodder production. Naturally that conclusion did not mean, as people in some places interpreted it, that one should wait to see what would grow. From the very beginning of the spring field chores, it was necessary to develop the necessary effort in tending all the acreage and in adding additional fertilizer to it, so as to achieve the highest possible harvest. But the same mistake is now being repeated again after the harvesting. The speed in attending to mown acreage and to the addition of nutritive matter to it, so that it could yield another and ample hay harvest, is insufficient. It seems that in places there still persists the false philosophy of one harvest per meadow per season, which in the past used to be the expression of a passive attitude and which sharply contradicts the entire contemporary idea of agricultural production, a production that neither expects nor can wait for favors from nature, but must wrestle them from it.

It is no secret that this year the grain harvest will not reach the average of the last few years (and even straw, which has become an important component of the fodder balance, will be in shorter supply, or in other words there will be less straw), and the shortfall in grain production will have to be replaced by large and expensive imports. That will be reflected in the economic situation of our state, because payments for grain imports must be won from the increased export abilities of our industrial enterprises. And thus the unfavorable weather, which had caused many difficulties to our industry at the beginning of the year, is again projecting its consequences into this sphere.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

LD121540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the Order of the Republic to Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, at Prague Castle today. The distinction was conferred on him on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his many years of devoted work in the development of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Comrade Husak paid tribute to Martin Dzur's active participation in the antifascist resistance, to his devoted and responsible work in the People's Army, and wished him much energy and good health in his future work.

The minister of national defense assured Comrade Gustav Husak that he would continue to devote all his efforts to the successful implementation of the tasks set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES AFRICA TOUR, ROLE OF GDR

AU130950 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 28/1979 p 3 AU

[HORIZONT interview with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, on his journey to Zambia, Mozambique and Ethiopia--"Visiting Friends in Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa"-- time and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: Having visited the People's Rebublics of Angola and the Congo as well as Guinea in May 1978, this May you have been to the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of Mozambique and to socialist Ethiopia. This journey of the GDR military delegation took place 3 months after the great Africa journey of the party and state leadership headed by Comrade Honecker. And 1 month after the 10th Central Committee Plenary Session, at which Comrade Honecker's journey was called the highlight of our African foreign policy so far, you were able to see the effects with your own eyes. What are your impressions?

Heinz Hoffmann: Especially in Zambia and Mozambique it became very clear how markedly this African journey has affected the judgment of the leading politicians. There, but also in Ethiopia, our republic and our party enjoys high esteem. One might even say the GDR's aid is regarded by the most progressive states and liberation movements as the most effective after that of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

President Kenneth Kaunda in his welcoming address told us that Comrade Erich Honecker's visit was one of the most successful ever experienced in Zambia. The president of Mozambique and of the FRELIMO Party, Comrade Samora Machel, recalled his earlier GDR visits and the meetings with our party, state and army leadership, when support for FRELIMO'S struggle against the Portuguese colonial yoke was still at stake. "And now, Comrade Hoffmann," he said, "Comrade Honecker visited us and you are visiting us, and now we have the power, we are building up our own armies."

Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, expressed most cordial thanks for the greetings sent by Comrade Honecker and paid tribute to the GDR as one of the closest allies of the Ethiopian revolution. Lt Col Mengistu especially praised the GDR's internationalistic solidarity, which it had proven by its quick aid. Verbatim he said: "When we found ourselves in the most critical situation, the GDR was the first to help us, and we will never forget that."

In the "Tatek" training base of the Ethiopian People's Militia where we watched thousands of the sons of former slaves and landless peasants practicing assaults with GDR machineguns and steel helmets, the memory of Comrade Werner Lamberz is cherished--and it is not only there that his name is indelibly linked with the friendship and revolutionary combat community of our peoples.

HORIZONT: From which forces emanate the greatest dangers at present for the states you visited, for their independence and their social progress?

Heinz Hoffmann: One can say without exaggerating that the imperialist, colonialist and racist forces in southern Africa are proving to be the principal danger to peace and progress on this continent. In the Republic of South Africa, in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe and in illegally occupied Namibia they have a strong economic and military potential, which they use in a brutal and shrewd way against the young national states--especially against the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique, as well as against the Republic of Zambia, and against the refugee camps of the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In Lusaka we visited the ruins of the former residence of the copresident of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Joshu Nkomo, and of the liberation center, against which a commando raid was started by Rhodesians on 13 April 1979. This was proof both of the brutality and impudence of these racists as well as of their ability to operate deep inside the country with the support of counterrevolutionary forces and imperialist agents. The air space of Zambia and Mozambique, too, is almost continuously being involved by reconnaissance planes, helicopters and fighter planes.

HORIZONT: What are the states affected doing against these attacks?

Heinz Hoffmann: They naturally try to resist, but they are both states that are more than seven times as big as the GDR. It is impossible to provide every settlement or every refugee camp there with air defense equipment. Moreover, the handling of modern weapons is complicated, and the British as well as the Portuguese colonial masters left about 90 percent of the population illiterate. There is a lack of trained experts in almost all fields of social life--from doctors and teachers to economists and officers. For this reason, the training of experts, of engineers and specialized workers, officers and NCO's, is perhaps the most important work undertaken by the socialist states and armies in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. It is not placed second behind material and political-moral aid.

HORIZONT: Does the same apply to Ethiopia? The short Italian colonial rule apart, Ethiopia has always been independent, and the people did not abandon their struggle even between 1935 and 1941. Even large numbers of the feudal lords with their emperor at their head fought the Italian fascists.

Heinz Hoffman: But the same feudal lords had governed one of the most backward countries and offered bitter resistance to any social progress, even the most modest civil reforms like the abolition of slavery. Hundreds of thousands of poor peasants starved to death because of feudal rigidity and the mismanagement by the exploiters class.

In the small museum of the "Tatek" training camp of the People's Militia the fate of the peasants and their bloodsuckers is depicted in a very simple but very impressive way, among other things by photographs of starving children and of the princely funeral of the emperor's dogs.

That means that there were Ethiopian generals and higher officers, even a number of well-trained pilots and technicians, but most of them either owed allegiance to the feudal system or had been trained in military facilities of the United States and other imperialist states. Thus now a new, revolutionary officers corps has to be founded, one that will be in a position to use the new weapons and equipment Ethiopia is now receiving.

While the People's Republic of Mozambique has to build up its armed forces from scratch--there are experienced partisan commanders, what matters now is to have regular troop units and groups of units in all branches and modern weapons like anti-aircraft missiles--socialist Ethiopia has numerous military cadres at its disposal, whom, however, it has to retrain and reeducate. At the same time it has to train a great number of platoon, company and batalion commanders.

Or think of such a form of revolutionary armed forces as the People's Militia, which during the defense fight against the Somali aggression stood its crucial test and is to be gradually transformed into a "people's army."

Thus the countries we have visited, and even more so the peoples in southern Africa, who still have to gain political independence, are facing a wealth of truly revolutionary goals in all fields of the building and defense of a progressive social order.

And in this process we are assisting--albeit not in the manner and not with those troop contingents imputed by the Western mass media, who drivel on about "Honecker's and Hoffmann's tropics force" and about the "presence of a constantly growing number of GDR soldiers south of the Sahara."

HORIZONT: How do you assess the prospects of the anti-imperialist freedom struggle in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa?

Heinz Hoffmann: Imperialism and the racist regime naturally make use of every possibility they can--they enthrone black puppets and fan national and regional differences--to bring the progressive countries under their sway. We have been told about this and were able to see it with our own eyes. Despite this, we were confirmed in our conviction that, despite all difficulties and complicated conditions, the peoples will be victorious both in southern Africa and in the Horn of Africa.

HORIZONT: What has made you so optimistic?

Heinz Hoffman: First, getting to know the progressive people of these countries--the soldiers, NCO's and officers of their armed forces, the workers and peasants, their leading personalities. They are men and women who are ready to do anything for the happiness of the working people and for the elimination of misery and the backwardness in their countries;

Second, the glimpse into the shaping of revolutionary vanguard parties, who embrace the ideas of scientific socialism and who are striving to apply experiences of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries to their conditions. The process of the shaping of such party and political movements varies; Mozambique is definitely most advanced in this respect, where the fourth meeting of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee recently took place, where Samora Machel drew up a balance sheet of the party's development to date;

Third, our optimism is founded on the glimpse into the aid and support granted by the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist states, among them the GDR, in a political, economic, scientific-technical and also in a military respect, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The teachers and economists, the doctors, engineers and specialized workers, the members of the FDJ brigades and the diplomats of our foreign representatives--they all are magnificent people filled with their internationalistic work, whom I would like to thank again in this way for their work and the support by which they have contributed to the success of the journey of our republic's military delegation.

VISITING ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER IMPRESSED BY COMBAT READINESS

ID122108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 12 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday [12 July] During, its official friendship visit to the GDR the Zambian military delegation led by Defense Minister Grey Zulu visited a number of units of the National People's Army. Together with GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann the guests were impressed this morning with the combat readiness of the officers and men of an anti-aircraft missile regiment.

In the afternoon the military guests from Zambia acquainted themselves with the fighting strength of an artillery regiment. In the course of meetings with members of the army units, minister Grey Zulu expressed his admiration for the high state of the regiments' combat readiness.

SOLIDARITY GROUPS SEND MESSAGE TO MEETING ON NICARAGUA

LD122042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Solidarity Committee has conveyed greetings from the GDR population to the world solidarity conference with the people of Nicaragua which begins in Caracas Friday.

The message says: "At a time when all the Nicaraguan people have risen against the Somoza dictatorship, which for 43 years has been kept alive by U.S. imperialism, and when the people under the leadership of that Sandinista National Liberation Front are achieving new heroic victories daily, the solidarity conference will contribute to pilloring the imperialist manuevers to save a regime which is in bondage to the United States and to strengthen the anti-imperialist and democratic forces of the world." The GDR has always given active support to the struggle by the Latin American people against imperialist subjugation and terrorist dictatorship, for freedom, and social progress, and will also in the future practice active solidarity.

The FDJ has also sent a message of greetings to Caracas.

ADN:PIECES OF SKYLAB FALL ON WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LD121708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington--According to NASA, the intact pieces of Skylab did not fall, as originally thought, into the Indian Ocean, but fell largely in Western Australia. After the space laboratory began to disintegrate as predicted at about 1700 (Central European Time) over the southern Atlantic, the complete disintegration took place, according to NASA reports, in the neighborhood of Kalgoorie--a town of 20,000 inhabitants to the northeast of Perth (Western Australia). Pieces weighing up to 2.5 tons fell to earth in this area.

There have been no reports of damages yet.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has assured Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in a message that possible damages would be compensated.

HAMBURG DPA: CLASH LOOMS BETWEEN CRITICAL WRITERS UNION

LD122224 Hamburg DPA in German 1929 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--Another clash between critical writers and the Writers Union is looming in the GDR. It was learned in East Berlin today that several of the nine writers who were recently expelled from the union have written to its leadership protesting against the accusations leveled against them. In their letter, the writers take particular exception to the reason given for their expulsion: That they had slandered the GDR from abroad. The union should withdraw this allegation as being incorrect. One of the writers described the reason for the expulsion as "dangerous" in view of the new provisions of the GDR's criminal law for political offenses.

Another writer is reported to have requested the Writers Union to rescind the expulsion order. He explains that the expulsion decision was taken at a meeting at which over one third of those present had not been union members. This writer is said to have declared that if the decision was not rescinded, he would go to court.

According to sources, the letter was sent to the GDR writers union at the end of June. The writers have so far not received a reply.

BERLIN PARTY AKTIV CONSULTS WITH WRITERS, EDITORS

AU031313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpts] The consultations of an SED party aktiv meeting in the capital centered on the tasks of the SED Party organizations in the belles lettres publishing houses in Berlin. This meeting, which was held in pursuance of the decisions of the most recent Berlin Bezirk delegates conference of the SED, was attended by comrades from the belles lettres publishers of the capital and by numerous literary historians and Berlin writers. The main lecture was given by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership.

The discussion was attended by Helmut Mueller, SED Central Committee member and second secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, the secretaries of the Bezirk leadership Felix Meier, Horst Oswald and Gerhard Poser, as well as Lothar Witt, member of the Bezirk leadership secretariat and first secretary of the Berlin-Mitte Kreis management cordially welcomed guests were Ursula Ragwitz, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Culture, Guenter Goerlich, SED Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Berlin Bezirk Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; and Deputy Culture Minister Klaus Hoepcke.

WRITERS, EDITORS COMMENTS

AU031345 [Editorial Report AU] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 carries a 2,700-word report by Elvira Mollenschott on the Berlin party aktiv meeting with authors and editors (no date given), starting with 1,100-word excerpts from the opening speech delivered by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. After him, Ruth Glatzer, chief reader and deputy chief of the Aufbau publishers, is reported as having taken the floor. This publishing house has published the works of the most important GDR writers such as Anna Seghers, Johannes R. Becher, Berthold Brecht, Willi Bredel and Ludwig Renn. According to Ruth Glatzer, many new names have been added in the last years, which increases the reader's responsibility because the young do not have the same measure of experience of the class struggle.

The same responsibility was reportedly referred to by Erika Lewerenz, reader of "NEUES LEBEN" publishers. The report says she, too, pointed to the political-ideological work of the publishers with young authors, many of whom in the unanimous view of the readers were striving too early for a free-lance author's life and were thus rapidly losing touch with the working people's life.

Guenter Goerlich, chairman of the Berlin Bezirk group of the GDR Writers Association, is reported as having welcomed the sensible striving for an even closer cooperation between the publishers and the Writers Association and as having expressed his deep satisfaction at the recent meeting between Erich Honecker and GDR cultural workers wuich had borne testimony to the close relation of confidence between party and artists.

Klaus Hoepcke, deputy culture minister, reportedly polemicized the view occasionally expressed that everything that has become a literary text always could only become and had to become exclusively that particular text--as if a natural law was at work. Theoretical and practical indications of how not to get lost in such views, which paralyze the reader's work and render literary criticism uncritical, were given by Erich Honecker at the discussion of 22 June.

It was necessary, the speaker is reported to have continued, to meet the artistically new, the surprising, the willful in the form of subject matter with openness and understanding. But it was equally necessary to speak out openly and voice criticism whenever an author has failed to master a topic philosophically or artistically. Literature that reinforces real socialism demands a high sensitivity not proper to every author, which is founded on ideological conviction and political attitude and leads to a striving to develop socialist traits further and to defend them against unsocialist manifestations.

BRIEFS

KOREAN AMBASSADOR ON REUNIFICATION Berlin--DPRK ambassador to the GDR Kim Kuk-hun gave a press conference in Berlin on Friday. He gave information on the Korean People's Struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea, for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and against the disruptive action of the South Korean regime. The ambassador expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD]

AIR SEPARATION PLANT FOR CUBA--The most efficient air separation plant in Cuba has been delivered by the GDR foreign trade enterprise Invest-Export in Havana. At full capacity it supplies 1,000 cubic meters of liquid and gaseous oxygen, nitrogen and argon per hour. The automatic plant will help satisfy the great need for technical gases, particularly for welding work on Cuba's country's large construction sites. Fifteen GDR enterprises delivered the equipment, including the technology, for the collective work. Chemical plant builders and assemblers from (Oelsen) and Erfurt-Rudisleben built the plant with 100 Cuban construction workers. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

MAPUTO-BEIRA RADIO LINK--The automatic radio connection of the capital of Maputo with the port of Beira over a distance of 1000 kilometers, and thus also with north Mozambique, has been reestablished with GDR assistance, Jose Luis Cabaco, minister for traffic and communication, in the presence of GDR Ambassador Julian Hollender opened the short wave connection by an exchange of cables and a telephone talk with Fernando Matavele, first secretary of the FRELIMO Party provincial leadership and governor of the province of Sofala. The GDR had delivered the transmitter and receiver equipment necessary for the new connection and also sent a specialist team. The radio connection between Maputo and Beira had been interrupted in 1976 when during a Rhodesian attack on the village of Chicualacuala the radio relay station had been destroyed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

TU VISIT TO FRG--A delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the FDGB Trade Union for trade and foodstuffs, headed by its chairman, Charlotte Welm, has been visiting the FRG at the invitation of the Main Executive Committee of the Trade Union for Foodstuffs' and Catering Industries of the German Trade Union Federation. An extensive exchange of views took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. Both sides agreed that the work for peace, detente and disarmament represents a fundamental task of trade union work. They expressed their resolve to advocate disarmament initiatives. They also agreed on the usefullness of the extension of the existing trade union relations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ISTVAN HUSZAR VISIT TO MOSCOW

11 July Arrival

LD121754 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar, president of the National Planning Office arrived in Moscow at the evening hours on Wednesday on the invitation of Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee. They carry on talks about current issues of the two countries' economic relations.

Talks With Baybakov

LD122318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Andras Kerekes reports on Istvan Huszar's negotiations in Moscow today:

The speeches by the heads of delegations at the recent CEMA session in Moscow and the communique summarizing the results of the discussions stressed the need for the fraternal socialist countries to coordinate the main targets of their next 5-year plans in order to implement their long-term goals. This was stressed at the discussions held by Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, and his negotiating partner, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, in Moscow today. The two men discussed questions connected with the coordination of the 1981-1985 economic plans of the two countries.

The important events in the past period in Hungarian-Soviet relations--the March talks between Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev, the Moscow talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Aleksey Kosygin in April, and the visit by the Soviet party and government delegation led by the general secretary of th CPSU--have all demonstrated that the two countries are greatly interested in the further development of socialist economic cooperation.

12 July Departure

LD130830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office, has had talks in Moscow on coordinating the Hungarian and Soviet economic plans. He and his host, Deputy Prime Minister Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, also reviewed other aspects of economic relations.

Istvan Huszar arrived home this afternoon.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KATUSHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

LD121732 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI)--In the course of their tour of the country the Soviet delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Konstantin Katushev--who are attending the 23rd session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation--visited the Babolna farming complex on Wednesday afternoon. The guests were met here by Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, and by general manager Robert Burgert. The guests got acquainted with the work and plans of Hungary's biggest state farming company.

Meeting With Havasi

LD122309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

KADAR, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW GDR AMBASSADOR

LD122318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro have received Rudolf Rossmeisl, new GDR ambassador to Hungary, on an introductory visit.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS LAZAR TOAST AT DINNER HONORING WALDHEIM

AU102050 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Report on toast by Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar at a 6 July Budapest dinner honoring UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim: "Gyorgy Lazar: Political Detente Must be Followed by Disarmament Measures"]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers greeted the UN secretary general, an outstanding figure of international political life, on behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and continued:

"It gives us great satisfaction that you, Mr Secretary General, despite the fact that so much of your time is taken up by important international tasks, have found the opportunity to accept our invitation. In you, Mr Secretary, we are welcoming a leading UN official who is indefatigably striving to fulfill the noble objectives of the United Nations, consolidate international peace and security and promote cooperation among peoples.

"The secretary general's visit is taking place at a time when the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world are making untiring efforts in all forums, in the United Nations and the rest of the world organizations, to consolidate international peace and security and make the policy of peaceful coexistence prevail and for detente and a termination of points of international tension.

"Following from the nature of our socialist social system and peace-loving foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic is also actively participating in this activity. We are continuing our efforts to consolidate the achievements of detente, promote peaceful cooperation among peoples and disarmament and accomplish the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act.

"We are of the opinion that political detente must be followed by a halting of the arms race and specific disarmament measures. We regard the conclusion of SALT II as a very important step in this area. We hope that this historic treaty will contirubte to an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, have a positive impact on the development of the international situation and create more favorable prerequisites for the solution of numerous problems.

"At the same time, we are seriously concerned over the development of the situation in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Southern Africa. The position of the Hungarian Government, which is based on principled foundations, is well known to you, Mr Secretary General, in this respect.

"Our government is of the opinion that the role of the world organization is continuing to increase in efforts to consolidate international security and intensify detente. We are convinced that the United Nations could play an even more effective role in liquidating points of international tension and promoting disarmament, and in the struggle against the last remnants of colonialism and racism.

"I would like to take this opportunity to assure you, Mr Secretary General, that the Hungarian Government attaches great significance to the activity and efforts of the United Nations and you personally. It regards as correct and necessary for us to make the United Nations, in accordance with the specifications of the charter, even more effective in the accomplishment of these tasks. Our country is pursuing its activity in the United Nations with this in mind. In promoting the solution of such important tasks from the viewpoint of mankind as a whole, the world organization and you personally, very esteemed Mr Secretary General, can rely on the continued active participation and support of the Hungarian Government," said Gyorgy Lazar.

U.K. COOPERATION COMMITTEE SESSION HELD IN BUDAPEST 2-6 JULY

AU102100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] "The Hungarian-British Mixed Committee for Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation held its annual session between 2 and 6 July in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation was led by Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade, and the British delegation by W.M. Knighton, deputy secretary of state for trade."

It was established at the session that trade in 1978 increased moderately between the two countries. Hungarian exports increased 5.7 percent and imports 3.8 percent. Despite a more rapid increase of Hungarian exports, their value was less than that of the purchase made in Britain, and the overall volume of trade was lower than would be justified by the two countries' economic possibilities.

Results have been attained in some sectors of the chemical and machine industries, but there are still many unexploited possibilities for developing cooperation. Areas in which an expansion of cooperation would be particularly desirable include the production of electrotechnical and telecommunications equipment and components and the cooperative production and marketing of vehicles and chemical industry and pharmaceutical products, and cranes and railway vehicles. It is intended to pay particular attention to cooperation between Hungarian and British firms in third markets.

"The protocol on the session was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade on Friday [6 July]. At the same time, a long-term program was adopted on cooperation in the applied sciences and technology."

W.M. Knighton was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 12 JULY

LD130836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At today's session the Council of Ministers reviewed the economic work of the budgetary organs and decided on economy measures aimed at reducing expenditures during the current year. These measures must not hinder the realization of health, social, educational and communal tasks--tasks that fundamentally determine the conditions of national life.

The Council of Ministers noted with approval the reports on the Moscow session of CEMA and on the latest session of the Executive Council. It ordered the relevant state organs to take the necessary measures for realizing the recommendations that were approved.

The Council of Ministers noted with approval the report by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai on the session of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

BRIEFS

TRETHON-LED DELEGATION RETURNS--The delegation led by Minister of Labor Ferenc Trethon that had discussed the further development of cooperation in the training of skilled workers has returned home from Czechoslovakia. Among others, the delegation was received in Bratislava by Slovak Deputy Premier Julius Hanus. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 79 p 21 AU]

GAS AND OIL PIPELINE IN IRAQ--Under a contract just concluded by the pipeline-building enterprise of the National Gas and Oil Industry Trust and by Chemokomplex with the Iraqi state oil industry investment enterprise, next year Hungarian experts will construct an $8.7 million 210-kilometer gas pipeline system in the region of Basrah in southern Iraq. Oil industry experts have been working in Iraq for 10 years. Presently, over 100 of them operate three Hungarian drilling rigs in the area of Rumailia, Majnoon and Amara and will have filled a contract valued at $10 million this year and next year. A 40-member Hungarian team is taking seismic measurements northeast of Baghdad. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

ALGERIAN MINISTER ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, El Hadu Mohamed Zerguini, Algerian minister of posts and telecommunication, arrived in our country for an official visit on Wednesday [4 July]. They will discuss postal and telecommunications matters and possibilities for expanding cooperation. The Algerian minister will have talks with leading officials of the ministries of foreign trade and metallurgy and the machine industry and visit several Hungarian enterprises of telecommunications technology. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 79 p 33 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER UDVARDI TO MEXICO--Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, traveled to Mexico City on Friday [6 July]. He will participate in the third session of the Hungarian-Mexican Mixed Economic Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

WOJTASZEK CONTINUES U.S. VISIT; MEETS WITH CONGRESSMEN

LD121748 Warsaw PAP in English 0921 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 July, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)--Wednesday, July 11th, was the second and last day of the official visit to the United States by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

The main point of that day's programme were Polish-American talks in U.S. Congress. Emil Wojtaszek who was accompanied by Polish ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski and senior Polish Foreign Ministry officials held a number of meetings and talks with members of the foreign committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as individual meetings with some members of the Senate.

The meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Committee, which was chaired on the American part by Senator Claiborne Pell, was attended by Senators Jacob K. Javits, Edward Zorinsky and others.

The meeting with members of the House of Representatives committee for international relations was presided over by Representative Lee Hamilton, chairman of the subcommittee for Europe, and attended by representatives: Charles A. Vanik, Edward Derwinsk, John G. Fary, John Brademas and the committee's chairman, Clement Zablocki. [passage indistinct]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 22-28 JUNE

AU101105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[PAP report: "Delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party Has Visited Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party headed by General Secretary Andre Leonard visited Poland on 22-28 June. The delegation included secretaries of nine federations of the Belgian Socialist Party. The delegation studied PZPR experience in promoting socialist construction in Poland.

The delegation had talks with Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek at PZPR Central Committee headquarters.

The Belgian socialists toured Katowice, Kielce and Opole Voivodships, where they met with voivodship committee secretaries, visited industrial plants and studied the economic development of the regions and problems of party work.

To wind up the visit the delegation had a meeting with Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, on 28 June. Krzystof Ostrowski, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department, attended the meeting.

The sides discussed issues of further cooperation between the PZPR and the Belgian Socialist Party and some international issues. The two parties are consistently in favor of consolidating detente, promoting cooperation in Europe and achieving specific measures to curb the arms race and to further disarmament. They welcome with appreciation the recent SALT II accord. Further expanding joint undertakings supported by all forces of progress and peace is necessary in the activities in favor of detente.

LUKASZEWICZ RECEIVES SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD212109 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July, PAP--A delegation of the Workers' Party-Communists from Sweden, APK, headed by member of the Political Bureau, Chairman of the Stockholm APK committee Carsten Thunborg stayed in Poland from July 9-12 at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

On the PUWP CC side the talks were conducted by alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz and PUWP CC Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

During its stay in Poland, members of the delegation have familiarized themselves with experiences of the PUWP CC in the progress of the socialist building. Representatives of the two parties exchanged views on the PUWP and APK activities and on some current problems of the communist and working class movement. Widely discussed were current problems pertaining to further development of the process of detente and especially to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and in this connection to an adequate preparation of the meeting in Madrid.

Also stressed was a weighty significance of the Soviet-American SALT treaty signed in Vienna. The two parties pronounced themselves for the activation of actions at checking the arms race, at military (?detente) and the development of confidence-building measures.

Swedish comrades highly assessed the PUWP activity. In connection with the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two falling this year the two parties accordingly stressed the significance of implementing the Polish declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace.

They expressed the view that current international situation requires a decisive [word indistinct] of all forces of peace and progress, cooperation between communists, social democrats and other progressive political parties, trade unions, mass social organizations in the struggle for halting the arms race, for detente, against aggression and war. It was emphasized that the PUWP and APK also in the future would actively act for the unity of international communist and working class movement, for internationalist cooperation of fraternal parties in the struggle against imperialism and forces of reaction.

The delegations of the PUWP and APK declared their unvarying solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese nation which had beaten off the Chinese aggression, with the nations of Laos and Kampuchea, and with all nations defending their rights to freedom independence in progress.

It was also underlined that the developing relations between Poland and Sweden lie in the interest of the two nations, contribute to the consolidation of the process of detente and peaceful stabilization in Europe.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG ON BIRTHDAY

LD122306 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a congratulatory message to President of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic Tiao Souphanouvong on the occasion of his 70th birthday falling on July 13.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS BERLIN CONFERENCE OF PARTY SECRETARIES

AU101455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Waclaw Urbanski article: "After the Conference of the Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries in Berlin--In the Interest of all Peoples"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The communists have always voiced their indomitable will to defend the peace and security of all nations and to insure for every man in the world the most elementary right--the right to live in peace.

They have always joined forces with the champions of peace, disarmament and detente. At the same time they have told the truth about those who threaten peace, disarmament and security, wage slanderous campaigns against socialist countries and intensify the activities supported by militaristic, revanchist and neofascist organizations and streams. That choir of the slanderers of socialism as it exists also includes the adventurous leadership of China.

Countering the activities of the aggressive circles of imperialism and other forces of reaction seeking to torpedo the process of detente is a task not only for the communists, but also for all the people who want to live in peace. This is why, as the communique on the Berlin conference states, "SIDE BY SIDE WITH POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES WE NEED (...) INTENSIVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK TO MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE COMMUNITIES OF ALL COUNTRIES THAT IMPERIALISM AND THE MILITARISTIC CIRCLES OF NATO BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ARMS RACE AND THAT ALL ATTEMPTS TO PLACE THE BLAME AT THE DOOR OF SOCIALISM ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION. IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ADVOCATE THE HALTING OF THE ARMS RACE AND ARE FOR DISARMAMENT."

The Berlin conference recalled those truths on the 40th anniversary of World War II unleashed by Hitlerite militarism. It created a strong vision of the aggressiveness of the opponents of detente and appealed for intensification of the struggle for peace and for preventing a new war catastrophe. This struggle needs not only a genuine and effective political resolve of governments, but also an atmosphere of peace and a peaceful social awareness. The implementation of the "DECLARATION ON EDUCATING SOCIETIES IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE," adopted by the United Nations on Poland's initiative can play an important role in this regard.

The statements made by chairmen of the fraternal parties--Comrade Jerzy Lukaszewicz spoke on behalf of the PZPR--comprehensively documented the truth of the growing role of socialism as the mainspring of activities aimed at peace and peaceful cooperation among nations. The strength and cohesion of the socialist community have created prospects for lasting peace, social progress and man's comprehensive development. EFFORTS TO INFORM SOCIETIES ABOUT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PEACEFUL INITIATIVES AND TO PROPAGATE SOCIALISM AS IT REALLY EXISTS AS WELL AS ITS ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SOCIOPOLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS, WHICH DEMONSTRATE THE VITAL FORCE OF OUR SYSTEM, REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT IDEOLOGICAL FACTOR IN STRENGTHENING PEACE. Hence the need to intensify the ideological offensive and to show the complete image of socialism as it really exists to capitalist and third world countries and, at the same time, to unmask the lies of bourgeois propaganda.

Guided by principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the countries of the socialist community have always expressed solidarity with and given support to the people fighting against imperialism and reaction. The document entitled "FOR INTERNATIONALIST SOLIDARITY," which was adopted at the end of the Berlin conference, stresses the resolve of the fraternal countries to strengthen that solidarity and support, especially so in the case of the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for peace and socialism, for national independence and sovereignty--despite Beijing's hegemonist policy.

The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries decidedly condemned in the aforementioned document the imperialist and colonial provocations vis-a-vis the Asian and African peoples who are fighting for social and national liberation and, in particular, those who have chosen a socialist orientation. Expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the Somoza regime and for the freedom and independence of their homeland, the participants in the Berlin conference came out against the imperialist attempts at armed intervention in that country.

THE PRESENT CONFERENCE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE FRATERNAL PARTIES, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY THE PZPR DELEGATION, WAS AN EVENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE CLOSE COOPERATION OF THOSE PARTIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ARENA. IT STRENGTHENED THE UNITY OF OUR PARTIES AND PRODUCED NEW INCENTIVES FOR JOINT ACTIVITIES IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE, SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS VARIOUS TOPICS OF CONCERN

Energy, Dairy Industry

LD122256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting of the party Central Committee Politburo was held today.

The Politburo assessed the implementation of the decisions of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers concerning the saving of materials and the management of raw and recycled materials against the background of experiences in Lodz and Breslav Voivodships. The undertakings in these voivodships aimed at saving materials and the use of post-production rests have brought about tangible profits for the national economy. In industry and in building the use of materials had been reduced, the purchase of recycled raw materials has improved. The management of material resources has improved, and savings have been achieved in the use of imported raw materials by replacing them with homemade ones.

The Politburo recommended giving priority to those investment tasks which are capable of bringing about a reduction in the use of raw and other materials, fuels and energy, as well as the intensification of research and development in the field of working out constructions and technology favoring a more economical use of energy and materials in production. The important task here is the promotion of successful experiences in the field of management of materials. It was recommended to the party organizations that systematic surveys of the implementation of the programs for the improvement of the management of materials at enterprises and economic units be carried out.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the plans for the development of small enterprises of the dairy industry in the years 1979-80 in accordance with the resolutions of the 14th plenum of the Party Central Committee. The Politburo recommended appropriate action being undertaken and insuring necessary investment outlays in the current and the following years in order to modernize several hundred small dairies and milk-purchase centers, as well as developing milk processing at small dairy enterprises. This will result in an increase in supply of milk and dairy products on the market, and will enrich the range of these products.

Priority of Exports Noted

LD121831 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July PAP--The Political Bureau familiarized themselves today with the programme of measures undertaken in order to ensure the implementation of foreign trade's tasks in the second half of the current year and discussed some economic problems pertaining to the development of the export production.

It was stated that the implementation of economic tasks and social aims in 1979 depends, to a greater than ever extent, on foreign trade results, and especially on the implementation of the assumed export growth.

It is thus necessary to further act in all branches of economy for the increase of export production and to ensure its share in the total production in accordance with the assumptions of the national socio-economic plan.

Political Bureau requested that the implementation of export tasks be given undisputed priority, and in order to achieve this aim to concentrate the means at the disposal of ministries and economic organizations, especially energy, raw material and materials as well as production potential.

Role in Space Research

LD121835 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July PAP--The PUWP CC Political Bureau today examined the lines of development and making use of research in outer space in Poland between 1979 and 1985 and later on put forth by the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Political Bureau familiarized themselves with successes scored so far by Polish scientists in research in outer space, especially with results of experiments conducted during the first joint Polish-Soviet space flight that took place a year ago.

Poland takes part in studying of outer space and in utilizing results of this research within the solid framework of the Intercosmos programme which pools the efforts of socialist countries. The Soviet Union puts, free of charge, the basic space technology, including carrier rockets, orbital stations, launching pads and communications systems, at the disposal of socialist countries implementing the Intercosmos programme.

The programme put forth to the Political Bureau covers works in the areas of physics of outer space, materials technology in outer space, studying of processes taking place on the earth from outer space, satellite techniques of radio and TV communications, space biology and medicine.

Special attention was paid to taking advantage of space technologies for the needs of agriculture and forestry, weather forecasting, water economy, telecommunications, geology, maritime economy, environmental protection, geodesy, cartography and space planning.

Approval of Berlin Meeting

LD121840 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July, PAP--Political Bureau of the PUWP CC discussed today a report submitted by the PUWP CC delegation which took part in a meeting of CC secretaries for ideological and foreign affairs of fraternal parties from the socialist countries held in Berlin from July 3-5, this year. Political Bureau of the PUWP CC approved the stand of the PUWP delegation at the meeting and also expressed their approval for decisions included in the document of the meeting recommending that they be fully and efficiently implemented by appropriate CC departments, ministries and central institutions.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING TO DISCUSS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS

Report on Meeting

LD121044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting has been held at the PZPR Central Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR'S Central Committee. The meeting was devoted to an assessment of the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the 15th Central Committee Plenum. The meeting was attended by Politburo member and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski, Vice Premier Longin Cegielski, Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica, Minister of Food Industry and Purchases Emil Kolodziej; the Chairman of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives "peasants' self-aid", Jan Kaminski; First Secretary of the Lublin Voivodship Party Committee Wladyslaw Kruk; Deputy Director of the Central Committee Agriculture and Food Department Remigiusz Iwanowski; First Vice Minister of Agriculture Wladyslaw Solecki; Kielce Voivodship Governor Jozef Stanski; Central Agricultural Union Chairman Jozef Krociuk; Chairman of the Central Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives Franciszek Teklinski; Chemical Industry Ministry Undersecretary of State Jan Sidorowicz; Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry Minister Undersecretary of State Stanislaw Urbanczyk; and Vice Chairman of the Chief Directorate of the ZSMP Jerzy Gorski.

The participants in the meeting informed Comrade Edward Gierek about the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in individual sections. The minister of agriculture stressed that the recent rain throughout the whole country did not greatly affect the state of the crops, with the exception of spring crops which were sown late. The state of the plantations of potatoes, beets, fodder crops and many kinds of vegetables and the growth of grasses has improved, but it is too early to more fully assess the expected harvest which still will depend on weather conditions in the immediate future.

The participants in the meeting stressed that along with the efficient gathering of grain crops and other agricultural products the whole effort in agriculture and in enterprises serving agriculture must be concentrated on the use of every opportunity to gather the largest possible quantities of fodder.

Positively assessing the fulfillment of the decisions of the 15th plenum, the first secretary of the PZPR, Central Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek, stated in his concluding speech that it will be necessary to return to these problems and tasks in periodical assessments, especially during the harvest and the gathering of other agricultural products and during the fall sowing. It is necessary to carry out such assessments in individual voivodships and parishes and also on socialized agricultural farms and enterprises serving agriculture and in industries working for agriculture. It is important to insure that agricultural workers will bring in the harvest carefully and without losses, and that agricultural equipment be properly maintained and used.

We must do everything, Comrade Edward Gierek said, to prevent delay in the gathering of grain crops and other agricultural products and to make use of every opportunity to increase the production of our own fodder. It is also essential to insure the timely planting of winter crops of high agrotechnical standards and the increase of their areas, especially of crops bearing higher yields. The establishment of positive tendencies in animal breeding requires, above all, insuring sufficient stocks of our own fodder. Every farmer knows how important this task is--a task to which the 15th Central Committee Plenum paid special attention.

There is little time left, the first secretary of the Central Committee said, and the work starting in agriculture is so urgent and of such decisive importance to this year's production that we must not overlook anything that could hinder an efficient gathering of grain crops and other agricultural products and increases in the stocks of our own fodder.

It is also essential to do everything to insure the most effective processing of agricultural products supplied by agriculture, and, by making use of last year's experience, amass even larger stocks of agricultural products, especially of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and their products. Also of great importance is industry's fulfillment of the planned deliveries of the means for agriculture, including coal. The decisions of the 15th plenum and the government program approved for their realization, Comrade Edward Gierek stated in conclusion, remain current issues and constitute the basis for further work in agriculture and in the whole food industry. Therefore it is essential steadfastly to fulfill them and enrich them with new solutions in accordance with local needs and conditions.

Relay of Participants' Comments

LD131026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Relay of meeting held at PZPR Central Committee to review decisions of 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on agriculture, chaired by PZPR Central Committee first secretary Edward Gierek--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Gierek] Comrades, we would like to devote today's meeting to a review of the implementation of the decisions taken at the 15th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. As you comrades know, that plenum was summoned urgently as an extraordinary session to consider the conclusions which should have been drawn in connection with the situation which has arisen in farming, caused by the prolonged drought.

Today, it is true, the drought is over, but its results remain, and we have the conclusions at which we arrived during the 15th plenum. In this connection, comrades, would you kindly inform me first what exactly is the present situation, what preparations are being made for the harvest and generally to gather all farm produce, and how are the 15th plenum decisions being carried out.

Comrade Klonica, may I suggest that you speak first?

[Minister of Agriculture Klonica] In July we have had rain throughout the country, but it has had no effect on the condition of grain with the exception of the late-won spring grain cultivation. However, the rain appreciably improved the situation in the cultivation of potatoes, beets and fodder crops--especially corn--and in the growth of pasture grass. The condition of cabbages, root crops, tomatoes and cucumbers also improved. Our harvest of grain and oleaginous plants will be smaller this year than in 1978, we estimate that our grain harvest will be about 4 million tons and our oleaginous plant harvest about 400,000 tons. It is too early to estimate our harvest of root and fodder crops. The first cutting of hay was made in good conditions. It is of very good quality and is about 5 or 10 percent (?smaller) than last year. The weather conditions in May and June this year hastened the ripening of rape and grain. About 60,000 hectares of rape have been cut--that is about 28 percent of the total area planted to that crop. About 80,000 hectares of grain have also been cut, mainly winter barley. On light soils of drought-affected regions the harvest of rye has also started. Territorially, the work is most advanced in the south and southwestern regions. If the weather does not change radically the harvest will peak after 20 July.

In that period it will be necessary to harvest fodder crops and prepare to harvest root crops. Therefore, as is the case every year, we will have a considerable concentration of farm work until the start of winter. We will have to move from our fields some 400 million tons [as heard] of grain, fodder plants and produce for processing. This will give you an idea of the size of the job that is facing us.

How well are we prepared for this year's harvest? First we have reached far-reaching conclusions from the difficult conditions of last year's harvest. We are getting ready for a wet harvest this year because as the popular proverb says, misfortune does not come singly but in pairs. We did not have enough precipitation in June and July, and we can guess at the situation which we will face in the period of the grain harvest and later.

We have at our disposal more than 24,000 Bizon grain combine harvesters, 21 percent more than last year; 20,000 straw presses, 15 percent more than last year; more than 18,000 trailer-harvesters, (?13) percent more than last year; and over 500,000 tractors, 12 percent more than in 1978. Our basic mechanical equipment will enable us to harvest 40 percent of grain with combines: In the socialised farm sector all grain will be gathered with combine-harvesters; the figure for private farm sector is 28 percent.

We should take advantage of this year's early harvest by sowing the largest possible area with second crops; the government program provides for 1.1 million hectares and at least 700,000 hectares for winter second crops.

[Gierek] This year how much soil is planted to corn? About 700,000 or 750,000 hectares? My question is this: How much of this area can be used for edible grain?

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade secretary, although I have read the figures for grain and hay which I do not exactly remember, we intend to set aside about 100,000 hectares for grain corn, which depending on weather will [passage indistinct]

[Gierek] I think, comrades, that we ought to take a close look at every field, not only on the state farms but also in the cooperatives and also in agricultural circles. We must make an effort to increase the quantity of corn harvested either for grain or (?fodder); the proportion can be agreed. When faced with the real situation we must gather as much corn as possible. We must not run around and look at possible places where grain can be bought. First the money is not there, and second we cannot buy it anywhere--that is right, we cannot buy grain anywhere. [Passage indistinct]

[Gierek] I am sorry that I have to mention another subject, which is not very pressing today: the question of coolers of cold storage. This is nevertheless an important issue. The trend is to build large cold storage plants in Poland. I do not know whether this is the happiest of solutions, but there is a widespread conviction that in Poland cold stores must be big [words indistinct].

Comrade Kaminski, have you given any thought to returning to our pre-war experiences? I mean start with, I would not say with the kind of cellar that peasants build for themselves, but with the construction of cold stores underground. I mean that they should be built underground and that we should in this way bring about a situation where every parish has its own cold store. First, the temperature underground is several degrees lower. Second, it is possible, when local streams freeze over, to line the walls (?with ice) as used to be done for centuries in this country. But even without ice, it is possible to use smaller freezing units in such stores built underground, and instead have several such stores. Clearly they will not be cold storage units with a capacity of 20,000 tons, but of maybe 2,000 tons. I think you ought to start thinking about this. I have discussed these problems with comrades in Walbrzych and Jelenia Gora.

In Jelenia Gora especially, this suggestion was met with enthusiasm. Please consider this. Let us build underground cold stores, taking advantage of the shape of the land, and we will see what happens. Perhaps that will provide the solution.

[Unidentified speaker] One year following our winter experiences we did prepare a program of building simple repositories.

[Gierek] No, this is a separate problem. I do know repositories, but I am talking about cold storage. [Passage indistinct]

[Gierek] Well, now that we have finished with this subject I would like to return to what I said at the beginning; that is to the 15th plenum of the Central Committee. I want us to accept that our meeting today is nothing less than a check of the implementation of the decisions of that plenum.

After all, we are at the stage of not only preparation for the harvest, but of the harvest itself. We have started to mow rye and in some places barley, and we have started the main harvest of rape. So we can say that the talk we have had today is a review of work which has already started in some voivodships. It seems to me that we will have to return to these talks. I find it difficult to say when our next meeting will be and whether it will be held here in this hall under my chairmanship or under the chairmanship of other comrades, but I am absolutely convinced that these kinds of talks must be held this summer.

It also seems to me that it would be a good thing if similar talks, in the nature of checks, were held also in individual voivodships and parishes, as well as in cooperatives, state farms, associations of agricultural circles, and agricultural circle cooperatives. This much is clear and you comrades will no doubt take this matter up and do all you can. The point is that now, while there is still time, we must supervise and look after everything needed to provide conditions for a good proper harvest of those crops which have prospered.

It seems to me that the issue of mobilization of people is one matter and the issue is another. It is true that Comrade Urbanczyk said that the situation concerning spare parts is better than last year, but from what I know people are still complaining about the lack of spare parts. Consequently, there cannot be enough of them. Also, the situation in distribution is not very good. We ought to take a look at it.

Another thing: the summer, or rather the spring was what it was; it was dry and no doubt we have lost quite a lot of grain. In this connection it seems to me that we should try to harvest everything, that we should not have to hear that grain is standing in the fields and that there is no one to harvest it.

Comrades, I think we should adopt this as a principle: if grain is standing and there is no one to harvest it, you do not wait, you must gather it; accounting can come later. After all, the grain is the property, the life of future consumers. I do not think I need to convince you, you will know best what your job is, I just want to remind you that we will be checking how these matters are being dealt with; they were after all contained in the document approved by a plenum of the Central Committee, a document which after all you yourselves have prepared. You comrades must be accountable for it. You must be accountable.

PAPER FORECASTS POOR GRAIN, HAY HARVEST

LD130900 Warsaw PAP in English 0504 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[From the press review on harvest prospects]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July, PAP--"This year's harvest will be difficulty," predicts ZYCIW WARSZAWY. "Owing to weather conditions grain is ready for harvesting at one time throughout the country. Everybody knows how precious is every grain this year. Losses in grain and hay caused by drought in some parts of the country are irreversible. Even recent rains have had no considerable effect on the state of most winter grain. Therefore, one should expect that the crops shall be much lower than it was predicted.

"Industry is sparing no effort to provide the technical base of agriculture the necessary equipment", writes the daily.

"Nothing can pass unnoticed if we want to avoid even minimum losses in crops which are so important for all of us" said Edward Gierek. It is an imperative guideline for all those who work in agriculture and for agriculture.

TU CONFERENCE ON DELAY IN MEETING COMMITMENTS

LD122102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] A conference of the leadership of the branch and voivodship organizations of trade unions was held in Warsaw today. The conference was devoted to the participation of trade unions in the implementations of the decisions of the Third National Conference of the Representatives of Workers' Self-Government.

"The subject was discussed against the background of a critical assessment of the implementation of this year's plans and socio-economic tasks. It results from this assessment that the tasks for the second half of the year are very difficult and tense, the more so since many enterprises and even entire branches have still to catch up with backlog accumulated during the first months of this year.

The fulfillment of this year's plan, in this situation, demands a rational utilization of all means of production, wise and purposeful cadre economy, as well as economy of raw and other materials and energy."

Specific technical and organizational undertakings to insure fulfillment of the plan will be the main subject of a series of the workers' self-government sessions which are starting at enterprises all over the country. These sessions will also take decisions concerning a proper preparation of the economy for the winter period.

BRIEFS

FRENCH TV DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the French television--Antenne 2--which has visited Poland [dates not given] under Chairman Maurice Ulrich, had talks with Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, to adopt a specific program for program cooperation between the two organizations. The delegation visited Warsaw, Krakow and Zakopane. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Nikolay Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which has visited Poland [no date given] at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, had talks with Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Central Committee Agriculture and Food Department, and toured Warsaw, Konin, Kalisz, Leszno, Poznan, Ciechanow, Lomza, Olsztyn and Suwalki voivodships, where it studied agriculture, food industry and party work in rural areas. The delegation met with Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS VISIT--A study delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], which has visited Poland [no date given] at the invitation of the PZPR, studied the system of the organization and functioning of domestic trade and the food industry and party work in those sectors. On 29 June the delegation was received by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

ECUADOREAN MINISTERS VISITS--Fernando Dobronsky, Ecuadorean minister of public eduction and sports, who visited Poland on 2-6 July at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Art, had talks on current issues of the development and tightening of Polish-Ecuadorean cultural cooperation and studied problems of protecting and restoring monuments. "The talks in the Ministry of Culture and Arts ended with the signing of an accord on cooperation in the area of protecting, restoring and popularizing the assets of cultural heritage." Fernando Dobronsky was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Vice Premier Longin Cegielski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

TEXTILE CONTRACT WITH CSSR--Under a contract signed in Warsaw a large consignment of Czechoslovak textile machinery will be supplied for the Przyjazn spinning mill in Zawiercie. The mill is a joint Polish-GDR enterprise and is now entering a second phase of construction. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN--Prague--An agreement on goods exchanges was signed by Czechoslovakia and Pakistan here on Thursday. Under it, Czechoslovakia will supply Pakistan mainly with engineering products, including building and road-building [word indistinct] machine tools, lorries, diesel generators, cranes, compressors, mining equipment [word indistinct] Pakistan will export to Czechoslovakia cotton yarn, forage cakes, fish meal, textiles, knit-wear, footwear and leather products. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE-SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL PLENUM

AU091430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 79 pp 1-3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 July joint plenum of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I want to begin by expressing thanks to the Central Committee for its decision to propose my nomination as general secretary of the party at the conferences of the party county organizations. Naturally, the decision rests with the party and with the Congress. However, I want to thank the Central Committee for its faith in me, and to assure it that I will strive, as in the past, to fulfill my duties and to implement the decisions of the party and the Congress. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the Central Committee plenum has discussed and adopted documents of special importance for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and for the consistent implementation of the 11th Congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism. These documents shall be debated by the party and by all our people at the county conferences, and then will be submitted to the 12th Congress for endorsement.

The draft directives on socioeconomic development for the period until 1985 and then 1980 envisage the principal levels of our socioeconomic development, based on the basic target stated in the party program, which is to secure the technical-material basis and the other conditions for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. The achievement of this basic target will raise our country to a higher level of development, will insure continuous increases in the people's material and intellectual living standard and in our general level of civilization, and will continuously strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland.

The directives envisage ways and means of attaining this basic target.

As you were able to ascertain from the draft directives, we will continue to develop rapidly the entire national economy, the social product, the net production and the national revenue, as decisive conditions for implementing the provisions of the party program. In the coming 5-year plan we will particularly accentuate the assertion of the scientific-technical revolution and the achievement of higher quality in all areas of activity. We must keep in mind the fact that in the previous 5-year plans we have accumulated a sound technical-economic basis, from a material point of view; we have also obtained considerable results in developing the workers class--both from a numerical point of view, and regarding its professional and political preparedness--as well as our new peasantry and the intelligentsia. We have thus accumulated considerable forces in all areas, which means that now we must necessarily progress to higher quality. Let us fulfill this dialectical requirement, if we want to advance! Otherwise we risk stagnating and even regressing. Transition to a higher quality, based on our quantitative achievements in all areas, is now an objective requirement for implementing the 11th Congress program and for creating conditions for a communist society in Romania.

In working out the draft directives we took into account primarily the changes that have occurred in the Romanian economy, and the need to secure all the means necessary for consistently implementing the party program. At the same time, we accounted for new phenomena in the international economy. I am referring in particular to the accentuation and continuation of the economic crisis, to instability, and especially to the energy and oil crisis, which will continue to deepen in the future.

It is in accordance with these national and international realities that we established the levels and directions of development of our national economy. As you were able to note, we plan to develop the industry rapidly--at a 8-9 percent rate--during the 1981-85 5-year plan. Certain branches will develop even more markedly: machine-building at a rate of 10-11 percent, and the chemical industry at a rate of 10 percent. In view of the oil and energy crisis, we plan to proceed to a certain restructuring of our industrial development in the future. Greater emphasis will be placed on industrial branches which require less fuel and energy, while the processing industries will use our raw and other materials more efficiently.

In the coming 5-year plan we want to reduce oil consumption and imports as compared with 1980. This will be achieved on the one hand through the new structure I have mentioned and industrial development, and on the other through serious reductions in fuel and energy consumption. We will see that certain existing production facilities which consume great quantities of fuel and energy will be cancelled or reduced to the bare minimum.

The light and food industries will develop at a rate of approximately 7-8 percent annually, and will provide for the people's consumer requirements, and there will also be certain goods available for export. This applies in particular to light industry. In this connection, I must mention that by 1980 our general level of consumption will be in accordance with scientifically determined requirements internationally considered to be optimal. We now record approximately 3,240 calories per capita, while at international levels it is considered that man's physiological needs are met by 3,000 calories or more. Our level of consumption regarding textiles, footwear and so forth is also comparable with the level of consumption in many economically advanced countries.

These consumption levels are fully in keeping with the needs of the working people, of all the people in our country.

Special stress will be placed in the coming 5-year plan on raising the technological level of industrial activities, on raising the quality of the entire material production; both that earmarked for domestic consumption and that for competitive exports. I do not think I have to dwell on these matters any longer since they are presented in detail in the draft directives.

The draft directives devote greater attention to developing the raw materials basis. We plan to identify new domestic sources of useful materials and ores, which should help meet the economy's requirements for raw and other materials. Thus, the draft directives should be considered as minimum requirements, as they will be expanded by the time they are finalized and submitted to the 12th Congress for endorsement, and subsequently by the finalization of the next 5-year plan. We plan to develop geological research, and to allocate the necessary material and financial resources for this purpose. Organizational measures will be established to insure optimal activities in this important sector. We have a draft program on geological activities which will be adopted by the Political Executive Committee and submitted to the Central Committee Plenum before the Congress. All activities in this sector will be carried out on the basis of this program.

Within the framework of efforts to secure the material basis for production activities, special attention is given to recovering and recycling materials. By doing this we plan to provide 40-50 percent--and even more than 50 percent in certain sectors--of the necessary raw and other materials for domestic consumption. In point of fact, the recovery and recycling of materials will become a very important source of supply for the economy; it will in fact make up more than the overall production of the mining industry and will considerably exceed the volume of raw and other materials imported.

I am stressing this to drive home to you the special attention that we will have to devote in future to this important source of materials for our production. We must intensify the utilization of scrap iron, which will cut back the consumption of coking coal and energy for one ton of steel by about 30 percent. This also applies to the other materials. We must be aware of the fact that with each fragment of glass thrown away we throw away energy and caustic soda. Collecting and recycling materials--including glass fragments--means saving energy and useful materials. We proceed on the basis of the materialist-dialectical concept that in nature nothing is lost, everything is transformed. Indeed, no material is lost. But it is one thing to let useful materials turn to smoke, dust and gas--polluting the atmosphere--and another thing to capture and recycle them. There is a great difference between throwing glass away and letting iron rust on the one hand, and recycling them, on the other. This is valid for all the materials. The problem of recovering and recycling materials is one of the most important issues for our future development, for securing the necessary raw materials.

Similarly, greater attention must be paid to the conditioning of machine and equipment subassemblies. We must establish norms in this respect--as has been done in other countries--for reconditioning parts repeatedly and using them again. There is practically no subassembly that cannot be restored and used again, at least once or twice. This will also help save more materials, special steels, energy and labor, and will facilitate real supply solutions. The subject of spare parts was mentioned here. We do indeed leave a problem with spare parts, but there is also the matter of recovering and reconditioning spare parts. This is also one of our special tasks. This matter will be introduced in the plan and in consumption rates in the coming 5-year plan.

I have dwelled on these problems because securing raw materials through these procedures is one of the main issues of the 1981-85 5-year plan. We will of course continue to import raw and other materials. However, in view of the continuous price increases in the world, we must place greater emphasis on using what we have in the country responsibly and as efficiently as possible.

Esteemed comrades, the draft directives emphasize the important role of agriculture, which will develop considerably and will become a socialist, modern and highly productive agriculture. Agriculture will receive the same attention as the branches of raw materials and energy. Securing raw materials, fuel and energy, and increasing the suplies of raw materials and foodstuffs in agriculture are the most important economic priorities, on which depends the development of industry and of all sectors of activity. Hence, we plan to expand the process of modernization of agriculture, to implement the irrigation program and to perform land melioration operations with a view to raising the productive potential of the land. We must place special stress on the good husbanding and rational utilization of agricultural land. All waste of land must cease. We even envisage increases in the agricultural land areas by 1985--and I think that the provision included in the directives along this line is minimal. Let us manage the existing areas responsibly, structure the crops and increase the area of tillable land through the addition of plots which are currently being senselessly wasted. We must achieve a true revolution in agriculture, considering the great quantitative achievements we have already made in this area. We must now turn these quantitative achievements into a new quality, which should materialize in increased production of wheat and industrial crops, vegetables, grapes and livestock. We should strive to modernize all vineyards and fruit groves by 1985 in accordance with the program adopted by the party Central Committee plenum. We must considerably increase the production in all the fields. Our vegetable-growing sector should become highly productive and supply the vegetable ranges required for a healthy diet, with top quality nutritive contents.

The joint agroindustrial councils have an important role to fulfill in this respect, as their task is to coordinate the activities of state and cooperative units and to insure a better specialization and distribution of crops. Each agroindustrial council must insure maximum harvests on the land under its control. It can be stated, on the basis of achievements to date, that by 1980 agriculture will meet the scientifically calculated consumer needs of the people, and will also yield additional amounts of goods for export. The agriculture must become a reliable source of supply for the industry, providing products which must be efficiently used.

Special attention has been paid to the further balanced socioeconomic development of all the countries. For the current 5-year plan we established a minimum overall industrial production totaling about 10 billion lei for each county, which was in accordance with the current stage. Now, however, we have found it necessary to achieve a more even balance, based on per capita production. There is a great difference between the number of inhabitants of the various countries, some counties have 200,000 inhabitants, others over 800,000. A minimum production of 10 billion lei for each county would mean that those with 200,000 inhabitants would produce 4 times as much as those with 800,000 inhabitants.

We therefore extablished overall production norms per capita. This will insure a more equitable distribution of the production forces, and will raise the general economic level and the level of civilization of all areas. This is indeed in accordance with our party's general social and national policy of developing all the areas evenly and of insuring equal living and working conditions for all members of society, for all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality. The draft directives envisage that in the coming 5-year plan we should proceed on the basis of a minimum production per capita of 70,000 lei. As a result of the development so far, there are counties such as Brasov, for example, which will produce the equivalent of over 160,000 lei per capita. We do not, of course, mean to lower this level, but in future we will have to increase the per capita production in all the counties. The lowest overall production per capita will exceed 70,000 lei. Of this, about 50,000 lei should be represented by industrial production, at least 10,000 lei by agricultural production--according to the calculations of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the counties this national average rate will probably be raised to 11,000 lei--and approximately 10,000 lei by transport, construction, services and other activities. Thus, we hope to secure development conditions for all areas and thus to meet the needs of all the people in the fatherland's towns, communes and counties.

Naturally, this means that some counties will have to make great efforts; however, these efforts will be several times lighter than in the current 5-year plan for all the counties. No county will develop 4-5 times over as has been the case. The greatest increase will probably be of 2-2,2 times, at most 2.5 times. Hence, through the measures that will be taken at central and local level, the tasks can be fulfilled in good conditions. In future we will not plan new industrial units in the highly developed counties or in Bucharest. Moreover, certain less sophisticated units will be gradually transferred to localities outside the cities in the respective countries, or to Ilfov County in the case of Bucharest.

Special emphasis will be placed on increasing labor productivity and on raising the technological and qualitative level of production.

As I said before--and as you could note from the draft directives and the draft energy plan--in the coming 5-year plan we will have to pay special attention to developing the energy and fuel supplies. For this we must intensify our efforts to find new resources of oil, gas and coal, and to use them. We must increase the degree of oil extraction, which is currently of about 30 percent. [as published] [paragraph continues]

The directives envisage certain increases in this connection, although minimal, and we must set more daring targets for ourselves.

At the same time, we must keep in mind that in the coming decade Romania must become independent from the point of view of energy and fuel, that is, not to depend on such imports any longer. This is a basic requirement for 1990. In the first stage, i.e. by 1985, we must reduce oil and fuel imports more than is envisaged in the directives. We have planned reduced oil imports, but we still consider them excessive and must endeavor to cut them back even further, by identifying and utilizing new, domestic sources of energy. Aside from the known sources, we must intensify efforts to find new sources of energy--as is envisaged in the directives and in the research and energy plans. I will not now go into detail; the draft directives list the pertinent measures; and the specific programs provide the details. Naturally, we also plan organizational measures and appropriate solutions in this respect. We must realize that it is a must for the development of our socialist society and country to become independent and to stop importing fuel and energy.

Esteemed comrades, the coming two decades will see a great upsurge in science and technology, in the area of new and highly productive technological methods. In view of this, Romania must insure an intensive development of all scientific and technical activities, and the development of new technologies. We will thus secure a sound basis, from all points of view, for implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism.

As you may recall, the program stresses the fact that only by taking advantage of the latest human, scientific and technical achievements will we be able to attain the goal of building the most progressive and just society in mankind's history. This was the reason for the program that we unanimously adopted at the plenum on research activities in all areas and on intensified capitalization on the creative genius and talents of our people, of our scientists and working people. I want to call your attention to another fact. Our research program is divided into several stages: 1985, 1990, 2000. We proceed from the requirement that research should be at least 5 years in advance of economic activities, supplying new solutions for various areas of activities several years in advance. It is undoubtedly very important to fulfill the directives or 5-year plan tasks concerning the development of a given sector. The research, technical and technological efforts must meet the requirements of the 5-year plan and contribute to its fulfillment. However, should the research limit itself to these provisions alone, it will lag behind and will fail to fulfill its mission, which is to accelerate the progress of society. Aside from the problems raised by the immediate socioeconomic development, research must tackle new problems. The metallurgical institute, for example, should not content itself with the plan of the ministry of metallurgical industry; it must, of course, work to fulfill those provisions, but at the same time it must plan new achievements for the next 5-year plan, which are not in the ministry plan. It must solve problems which will find their application if not in this 5-year plan, then at the latest in the coming one. Let us promote more adventurous and revolutionary thinking in science, because this is the only way to keep abreast of the great discoveries being made in the world, and to increase the contribution of Romanian science and technology to both the progress of our socialist society, and to world science and civilization.

Proceeding from the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical concept, we must realize that there is no field in which the last word has been said; there are only things known at a given moment, but mankind is continually recording new successes, new discoveries in each field. We must disown the mentality of certain researchers who say: "More than that has not been done anywhere in the world." This is no argument for research, for science. We cannot advance if we content ourselves with copying or repeating others. We must take world achievements as a basis for new discoveries, for additional progress: this is the new science! It is, of course, important to tap other people's achievements. But this is not science. Proceeding from our revolutionary outlook on the world, nature and society, we must base all our activities on a new, courageous and revolutionary scientific thinking.

We must aspire to complete understanding of the structure of matter, of physical, chemical, biological and genetic processes in nature, and thus consciously guide changes in nature and confer new characteristics to useful minerals and substances, plants and animals, so as to meet the growing development requirements of our society. Similarly, in the area of economic and social sciences we must not content ourselves with reaffirming the party-state decision; implementing these decisions is an obligation, but reaffirming them does not constitute science, but practical work--also very important, of course, for their implementation. But activities to implement decisions already adopted cannot be termed scientific research. Research in the fields of social and economic sciences must aim at formulating and forecasting new development directions in society, in relationship with the changes that are occurring in the area of the production forces and social relations and with the new scientific discoveries. Only thus will science become a material force, an important factor in the conscious change of society. Naturally, I hope to be correctly understood, I am not encouraging anyone to forget the practice; on the contrary, reality must be taken into account, and any new concept must be tested in practice. However, if we content ourselves with repeating what has been done in practice, we will not succeed in providing any new elements in scientific thinking and practice--not in the field of economic and social sciences, nor in any other. Had Marx, Engels and Lenin done nothing but repeat what was known in the practice of the time, and had they not sought--on the basis of practical exerience and progressive thinking--to imagine and anticipate the socialist society, their work would not have been science and they would not have become revolutionaries, but would have remained bourgeois economists. Hence, if we want to be true revolutionaries in the area of social sciences and to contribute to social development, we must make a creative contribution to developing the thinking and practice of socialism.

We must strive to implement the party guidelines and decisions on a closer relation between science, education and production, and on chanelling efforts to the decisive sectors. It must become clear to us that at the stage at which we are now scientific requirements can no longer be met by one man or one isolated institute. There is a close interdependence between the various scientific disciplines, between institutes and education, a close interdependence between the researchers and the masses of working people, the workers class, the providers of material goods. Only by uniting all the forces and promoting active participation by the workers class, together with the researchers, in all the activities, will we be able to solve the complex problems of research rapidly and satisfactorily, and will help our science provide good, long-term solutions in all areas.

Esteemed comrades, one issue to which the directives devoted particular attention is that of improving economic-financial activities and enhancing the economic efficiency of all our activities. As is stated in the directives, the net production will increase at an annual rate of 9-10 percent, which is higher than the increase in the overall industrial production. The national income will increase 6.7-7.4 percent. But I want to call your attention to the fact that these figures should be regarded as the minimum. We must make every possible effort to obtain better results than is envisaged in the directives on increasing net production and the national income.

In the coming 5-year plan we plan to further develop the economy at a rapid pace, and hence allocate a considerable part of the national income to development. Nevertheless, in comparison to the current 5-year plan, the percentage of the national income allocated to the development fund will be about 3 percent lower, i.e. approximately 30 percent. We believe that this level is in keeping with the next stage of development and insures the implementation of the directives' provisions--provided this allocation is used efficiently.

We must keep in mind that we will attain a volume of fixed assets of about 2,000 billion lei, which is a sound material basis. With these fixed funds we must strive to obtain the greatest possible production, and the highest possible net income and national income. In this respect, too, the directives' provisions must be considered as the minimum. We must all grasp that we cannot continue making such poor use of the fixed funds, or such a low production per 1,000 lei fixed funds. In this connection, we are working on a program to increase economic efficiency, a program that will be debated at a future plenum, as this is one of the basic issues for our activities in the coming 5-year plan. We must take resolute steps to increase the net production per 1,000 lei fixed funds. We must take resolute steps to reduce material expenditures and production costs in all the economic sectors! We must reduce production expenses. We must realize that each wasted centimeter or gram is a loss for the economy. The problem of reducing material expenditures and material consumption must become a principal issue for the entire economy. I have spoken about material recovery as a basic source; reducing consumption is another important economic source in many countries--and it must become equally important in our economy, too. From the very beginning the materials must be appropriately allocated and used. Reducing material, energy and fuel consumption is one of the major goals of the directives, of the coming 5-year plan, of our daily activities.

We must devote greater attention to increasing labor productivity on the basis of mechanization, automation and the application of cybernetics, and of adopting modern means of control of production processes, computers and microprocessors. This also requires measures to reorganize production processes and to reduce the labor force, needed in other sectors, accordingly. We have introduced computers, have established processing centers and have manned them with large staffs, but have not reduced the record-keeping and financial apparatus. We must resolutely begin implementing the measures on cutting back on personnel, in step with the development of mechnization and automation, thus insuring a sound organization of the production process and raising labor productivity. This also requires a production flow organized so that work can proceed on several machines and installations simultaneously. Implementation of the 5-year plan and directives' provision on reducing the work week is directly linked to increased labor productivity. We must take resolute steps along this line!

The draft directives emphasize the need for better results in our foreign trade and production-sharing with other countries. We must all grasp that to secure the raw materials we need, and to participate actively in the international division of labor we must considerably expand production-sharing in all areas with the CEMA socialist member states--CEMA's statute provides for such cooperation--with the other socialist countries, with developing countries and with developed capitalist countries, in the conditions of our country's well-known laws. We must conclude long-term agreements and conventions, both in the area of material supply and in that of production. High quality, highly technological production cannot be achieved without long-term agreements, which should permit the enterprises and research institutes to organize their activities accordingly. Given the conditions of a modern economy, and especially of a planned economy, one cannot produce without having a long-term view--not just for 5 years, but even 10-15 years--which offers the security of organized activities. This also insures appropriate conditions for increasing economic efficiency. Hence, matters concerning foreign trade and production sharing must be considered with all seriousness; they are an inseparable element of the efforts to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. We must act more resolutely in this respect. We must devote due attention to cooperation, exports and securing goods for export, in accordance with the international market requirements and with the requirements of our partners.

Esteemed comrades, the draft directives list certain provisions on raising the material and intellectual living standard of the masses--beginning with increases in income, remuneration and consumption--which are to be fulfilled in the coming 5-year plan. As is known, during the current 5-year plan, on the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee and the national conference, such increases will far exceed the initial provisions of the directives and the plan.

In the coming 5-year plan, in view of the experience of the current 5-year plan, we decided to draw up a special program on raising the living standard. We will deal with all aspects in a unitary program, which should permit us to have a clear idea of what has been achieved and what we must accomplish. This will enable us to supervise the fulfillment of all the provisions.

It can be stated that the coming 5-year plan secures all the necessary conditions for raising the living standard of the masses, for achieving a higher quality of material and intellectual life for our people. The people's incomes will increase by about 25 percent, and the real remuneration by 16-18 percent; pensions and children's allowances will also be raised, and social-cultural expenditures will rise from 10,000 lei for one family in 1980 to about 12,500-13,000 lei in 1985. We plan a 30-35 percent increase in the sale of consumer goods. As I said before, on this basis we will be in a position to attain a level of consumption of foodstuffs, textiles, footwear and other industrial goods fully in keeping with scientifically determined consumer requirements. I am referring in particular to food consumption and other products of the light industry, which will fully meet the needs of all the members of our society.

One can state that the provisions of the directives on raising the living standard are fully in line with the goals of the party program, and insure the attainment of these goals at the present stage, thus demonstrating in practice, in life, that everything we are accomplishing in our society is devoted to improving the people's welfare and to securing a higher level of civilization for all citizens.

The directives devote special attention to education and cadre training. Naturally, fulfillment of all the directives' provisions depends on the cadres, the people, our workers class, peasantry and intellectuals, on the work of all the working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people. Hence, we must further concentrate on implementing the education law, on promoting a modern educational system, closely adapted to the development requirements of our society, to life and production, a system capable of turning out cadres adequately trained for all fields of activity.

We must place emphasis on training workers and specialists, and on raising the professional level of the cooperative and other peasants. At the same time, we must consistently apply the decision on continuously improving the intellectual level of all cadres, beginning with the central committee and the political executive committee and down to the last worker. We all need to learn if we want to fulfill in good conditions our tasks in a given field, in production, too. Without learning, without keeping abreast of the latest developments in one's field, one cannot do one's duty properly. Unfortunately, some comrades still think mistakenly--and we have repeatedly tried to uproot this idea--that experience, life experience is enough, and one does not have to supplement it with learning. It is true that life, experience, does make a great difference, but with only life and experience one cannot lead a society or make improvements on a machine. One has to master technology in order to manufacture a product. Similarly, to run a modern agriculture we must provide adequate professional training for the peasantry, for all those employed in this economic branch. This requirement is valid for all the areas of activity.

I am stressing this matter because it is decisive not only for the coming 5-year plan, but for the general future development of our society, for Romania's advance toward the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. In the communist society a person must be able to work in practically any sector; however, when the classical authors of scientific socialism made this statement they naturally did not mean that the requirements of the society will not evolve. They meant that everybody, including the street cleaner, as Lenin said, will acquire the knowledge enabling him to function in any area. This is why it must be clear to all of us--I repeat, at all the levels of the echelon--that knowledge must be expanded in all fields of activity. Let us pay appropriate attention to training workers, engineers, professors, men of science, the party and state aktiv and the party and state leaders. Only then will we be able to measure up to the task entrusted to us by the people and the party and be able to fulfill them, and only thus will we be able to insure our society's firm advance and achieve a revolution in science, culture, technology and all other fields.

It is also necessary for us to pay greater attention to educating and shaping the new man, to increasing the masses' socialist awareness and to improving the political-ideological activity. Let us be more active in asserting our philosophical and revolutionary ideas of life and society; let us be more militant, let us not close our eyes or give full play to the various reactionary and backward ideas. Yet our revolutionary idea, the communist's obligation and the duty of the party aktivisits to struggle for this idea must not be mistaken for our state policy, which ensures that every person's beliefs and convictions are respected. We must not give up our activity to assert and demonstrate in practice the justice and superiority of our concept of the world and life, of the concept of scientific socialism and of historical and dialectical materialism. In this connection we are considering the possibility of organizing a new discussion in the field of political-ideological activity. Let us intensify this activity at a national level as well, and at an international level. There are many negative phenomena--not so much at a national level although we, too, have a number of things that are not in keeping with the concept of socialism--but especially at an international level where there are even attempts to re-introduce concepts of the middle ages.

We must therefore understand the fact that our party members, wherever they may be, in plants, the theater, the field of literature, or in the press and publishing, must struggle for the party's revolutionary concept and act to demonstrate in practice the superiority of this concept. We must not call upon the mistakes of the past to draw the conclusion that we do not have to do anything any more. It is one thing not to agree with certain labels, with certain adminstrative measures in this field and it is a different thing to struggle for the party's revolutionary concept. Likewise, freedom for religious beliefs is one thing and the party's activity to promote the revolutionary philosophy about nature and society is another.

All our political, ideological and educational-cultural resources must serve the party's policy and promote our philosophical concept of the world and life; if we propose to change society and man and to know the secrets of nature and to change the latter then we must especially propose to change man's awareness. Without this we will not be able to change society.

This is why political-ideological activity and the shaping of a new man is one of our party's essential problems; this is why we have included it--certainly in a concise form--in the guidelines. The congress will treat this question properly. A new quality must be achieved in the activity in this field as well.

Dear comrades, in connection with the documents that have been adopted today, I want to refer to the problem of further improving the leadership of society and to developing socialist democracy. [paragraph continues]

We have created a broad system of democratic bodies which we are continuously improving, thus creating conditions for the more and more active participation by the working people, irrespective of nationality, in leading all sectors of activity and of the entire society. During the next 5-year plan we must insure the improvement and proper operation of these bodies. They must actually be fully responsible for the entire activity in each field and each unit. All broad collective bodies in which the working people are directly participating must play a decisive role and must closley link their activity with that of the state bodies. They must become inseparable parts of our socialist state's structure. We must understand that the theory of the withering away of the state does not presuppose its elimination at any given time, but the creation of a framework within which the people's masses participate in social life and assume responsibility in leading the society. In this respect, the operation of our collective bodies must be raised to the general level of our socialist society's development. All the more so since next spring there will be elections to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils to which we must pay particular attention by giving them a pronounced democratic character.

From the very beginning when I spoke about the comprehensively developed socialist society I drew attention to the fact that we must not only develop the material basis, which is actually very important, but all the other aspects of society, including the educational and cultural activity and socialist awareness, democracy and the masses' participation in the leadership of society. The construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism cannot be conceived of without a continuous transformation of the state's structure, without continuously increasing the masses' participation in the leadership society.

This process must accentuate in the next 5-year plan as an inseparable part of implementing the program drawn up by the 11th party congress.

We can state that these three documents--the guidelines, the research program and the energy program--fully insure, together with the programs that will be drawn up later, a better activity in all fields and more even balance between the various branches and sectors of society. They guarantee that we have everything necessary available so that, under normal conditions, we will resolutely implement the party program provisions. They will undoubtedly insure that our country will rise onto a new development level. They will bring Romania closer to the comprehensively developed socialist society and to taking an important step in the direction of the communist society.

Dear comrades, in connection with convening the 12th party congress, as you know from the draft resolution, we have deemed it necessary to somewhat improve the party's activity from an organizational viewpoint by creating a more precise system of the participation by the communists and the cadres in the various leadership bodies of the party. Certainly, if we speak of democracy generally we must understand the need to accentuate the party's democracy by creating conditions for the broad participation by the communists and all party members in adopting decisions and in implementing the party's general policy in a all fields of activity.

We deemed it necessary to establish precise criteria for forming the Central Committee, that is, the election of one Central Committee member for 12,000 party members and of one alternate for 18,000 party members. Considering the current number of party members of more than 2,900,000, this insures a number of 408 full members and alternate members in the Central Committee. We believe that it is a good thing that all the country's counties, all areas should be proportionally represented in the Party Central Committee. A disproportionate representation in the Central Committee would mean a violation of the party's democratic norms and rule. We have also established the criteria of electing the county party bodies and here we try to establish appropriate criteria for both the city and communal party committees. This will be done by the Secretariat and the Executive Political Committee. Thus we will insure a more appropriate basis for shaping our party bodies by eliminating any kind of subjectivism and arbitrary position and by establishing precise rights and duties for the party members.

We have paid greater attention to increasing the share of women in our party bodies. Generally, as regards the proposals of delegates to the congress we have decided that women should have an approximately 30 percent representation, taking into consideration that women's share in society is more than 50 percent. It is true, the number of female party members accounts for less than 30 percent of the party members. We must therefore pay all our attention in the future to increasing the number of women in the party and to their participation in the party activity under favorable conditions. In accordance with this--as the decision envisages--women will total 30 percent of the Central Committee members. We believe that this is a very important measure for our party to more actively attract women to participate in our sociopolitical life in keeping with the increasingly important role they play in all fields of activity.

In keeping with this, in electing the delegations to the congress, the members of the Central Commitee and of the other party bodies we must see that the coinhabiting nationalities are represented in accordance with the percentage they represent in our society.

I believe that the provisions that have been adopted are of particular importance since they aim at improving the party's activity, at increasing the role and responsibility of the party bodies in all fields, at broadening the party democracy, creating conditions for the participation by the communists in adopting and implementing all decisions. Undoubtedly, this must even more increase the party's leading role in all fields of activity.

Within the Executive Political Committee we discussed the fact that before the congress we must also somewhat improve the composition of the Executive Political Committee, in the sense that the county organizations should be represented to a greater extent. Here we take into account that the county first secretaries, even those who will not become members of the Executive Political Committee, should participate in this body's meetings so as to insure a closer link between the higher leadership and the party organizations and so that the party bodies become directly acquainted with the Central Committee's concerns with fulfilling the tasks set forth for all party organizations. These measures are part and parcel of the spirit of expanding and improving our party democracy.

Taking into consideration the decisions that have been adopted and the fact that the documents will be published in the weeks to come and that we will proceed to preparing and carrying out elections in all party organizations, it is necessary to take measures aimed at a better organization of our party's activity in all fields. We must improve the activity carried out by the county party committees and the party organizations, and we must pay greater attention to the proper distribution of cadres, of forces so as to encompass all fields. Indeed, the problems and tasks are manifold and they are constantly increasing; however, we must see that no problem is overlooked, that they would be the daily concerns of the county committees and of our party and state bodies.

We will proceed to discussing the guidelines and programs we have adopted today. The county committees' obligation is to draw up the plan of socioeconomic plans for territories before the beginning of September as we discussed a few weeks ago and to publish them in the local press so that they are known and discussed by the party organizations and by the citizens. Thus, the working people will not only become acquainted with the general prospects for the country; but also for the county, the enterprise, the commune, village or their city. People will understand better what they have to do; they will be engaged in implementing all decisions regarding the country's development and the development of the place where they work and live. This is an important part of our socialist democracy, the expression of the masses' conscious participation in implementing the party's general policy in all fields.

Dear comrades, this is what I wanted to say in connection with the documents adopted today. However, I would not like you to leave this plenum with the impression that we have to concentrate only on preparing the Congress, giving only secondary thoughts to the concern with fulfilling the current tasks for this year and 1980. On the contrary, all this activity presupposes intensified concern with fulfilling this year's plan under favorable conditions--this means for some ministries additional tasks in the next 6 months--so as to have the complete guarantee that the provisions of the entire 5-year plan will be implemented under good conditions, including the excess of 100 billion lei. Special attention must be paid to implementing the investment program, to rapidly recouping lags and insuring that economic projects are put into operation and housing is put into service on schedule. Taking into consideration the favorable weather conditions it is also necessary to intensify the agricultural activity, especially the cereal harvesting campaign; we must insure all necessary conditions to achieve greater agricultural production this year. In this way we will create a lasting basis both for implementing the provisions on increasing incomes under the current 5-year plan--which, as you know, will begin on 1 August--and for the next 5-year plan.

The draft directives have been adopted now, in the year in which we will be celebrating the 35th anniversary with special successes in all economic, political and cultural areas. Let us consistently fulfill all plan tasks and prepare thoroughly for the 12th party congress, which will mark a significant event for our people and for the implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We can state that today, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of its great national day, Romania is an industrial-agricultural country with a modern and capable industry and a developed agriculture, with a progressive science, educational system and socialist culture, a country that is securing an ever higher living standard for all its people.

Realities are continuously verifying the correctness of our party's general line. On the basis of the revolutionary concept of dialectical and historical materialism, and on scientific socialism, our party is creatively applying general truths to the specific conditions prevailing in our country, thus insuring our people's resolute advance and the unabated implementation of the 11th congress program.

All the above things forcefully highlight the superiority of our socialist system, of socialism; only in the socialist system, of socialism; only in the socialist system, where the workers class itself, the people themselves are masters of the means of production and of everything that is produced, consciously building their new, socialist future, was it possible for us to attain these historic achievements. We can say without boasting or smugness that we have attained remarkable results, which have brought for our country and people in a relatively short historical period a living standard that many had not even dreamed of, had not even dared to imagine. Hence, on the basis of experience we may state that socialism has fully demonstrated its capacity to facilitate rapid progress for a people that have taken their fate into their own hands. Our communist party is honorably fulfilling its historic role, which is to lead the people towards the highest peaks of civilization and progress. (loud and prolonged applause).

On this occasion, too, we should point out that throughout this work the workers class has magnificently fulfilled and continues to fulfill its role as the leading class in society, in alliance with the peasantry and intelligentisia; rallying all the working people, regardless of nationality, all the people around itself and under the party's leadership. It insures the consistent implementation of the program on building socialism and communism. Life shows that only when the working people become masters of the means of production, of the material resources and of the production, and only when they participate actively in the leadership can they fulfill the role entrusted to them by history, and only in a socialist society can the workers class fulfill its leading role. (loud applause)

We have unanimously adopted all the documents that will be debated by the party and by all our people; we have established measures for preparing and holding the 12th party congress. Now we must act equally unanimously and in unity in all areas to fulfill our tasks in the best conditions. I am fully confident that all the Central Committee members, the entire party aktiv, all the party organizations and members will do everything in their power to fulfill the decisions adopted by the plenum in their entirety and will unite all our people's forces; I am convinced that all the people will work under our party's leadership to fulfill the current 5-year plan and to further develop our country toward ever higher peaks.

With this conviction, I declare the proceedings of our plenum closed, and I wish you all success in your future work. Please convey to the party organizations and to all the working people best wishes for ever greater successes! (loud and prolonged applause)

PAPER REPORTS RCP 'DECISION' TO HOLD 12TH CONGRESS IN NOVEMBER

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 WA

[Decision of the Plenum of the RCP Central Committee of 4-5 July 1979 on the Convening of the 12th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the basis of the provisions of the Statute of the Romanian Communist Party, according to which the party congress is convened once every 5 years, the plenum of the RCP Central Committee resolves that the 12th party congress will be convened between 19 and 24 November 1979 and in this connection, meetings and conferences for reports and elections will be organized in all the party organizations.

An expression of the profound democracy existing in our party, the preparation of the 12th RCP Congress and the holding of the meetings and conferences for reports and elections will necessarily lead to a more intensive growth of the role of the party organs and organizations in conducting political, economic and social activity and in uniting the efforts of workers in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plan for the current year and of the entire 5-year plan.

The activity of preparing for the congress must have as a result the ever-increasing strengthening of the party, of its unity, and of its role as a leading political force of the entire society--a decisive factor in the implementation of the program for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania. The preparation period for the 12th congress should be one of new and important successes in perfecting the activity of the party and the work of the county, municipal, city, and commune organ and organizations, in intensifying their political and organizational activity, in strengthening their revolutionary spirit, and in developing ties with the masses of workers. The preparation of the congress should lead to the improvement of work in all sectors of society, with a view to the enactment under the best conditions of the decisions of the party and the state, the precise application of the laws of the country, and the successful implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy of socialist Romania. The preparation period for the congress should lead to the raising of the political and ideological level of the communists and of the other workers, to their education in the spirit of the scientific outlook of dialectical and historical materialism and of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and to the more resolute involvement of the members of our party and of all citizens of the country in the efforts for the acceleration of the material and intellectual progress of society, for raising Romania to new heights of socialist and communist civilization.

I. The 12th RCP Congress will have the following agenda:

1. The report of the Central Committee on the activity of the RCP during the period between the 11th Congress and the 12th congress and the future tasks of the party;

2. The report of the Central Auditing Commission;

3. The draft directives of the 12th RCP Congress in regard to the Single National Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Romania for 1981-1985 and the guidelines up to 1990;

4. The draft program for scientific research, technological development and for the introduction of technical progress up to 1990 and the principal guidelines up to the year 2000;

5. The draft program for research and development in the field of energy up to 1990 and the principal guidelines up to the year 2000;

6. The modification of some provisions of the Statute of the Romanian Communist Party;

7. The election of the secretary general of the RCP, the party Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

II. The norm of representation for the election of delegates to the congress will be one delegate for every 1,100 party members, using as a basis the number of party members as of 30 September 1979; about 2,670 delegates elected in the conferences of the county party organizations and in the party conference of Bucharest Municipality will participate in the congress.

The social composition of the delegates to the 12th RCP Congress will be as follows: 31 percent workers who work directly in production, 15 percent peasants, 51 percent intellectuals, party activists, activists in mass organizations and workers in the state apparatus, and 3 percent from other categories. More than 30 percent of the delegates will be elected from the ranks of the women; according to nationality, more than 88 percent of the delegates will be Romanians; 8 percent, Hungarians; 1.6 percent Germans, and the rest will come from the ranks of the other nationalities.

1. In addition to the delegates selected, the following will participate in the congress as guests: party members during the time that the party was illegal, activists from party, state, mass organizations and public organizations, leadership cadres from industry and agriculture, workers, engineers and technicians, outstanding workers in production, men of science, the arts, and literature.

2. Delegations from communist, socialist, and democratic parties and from national liberation movements and other progressive organizations will be invited to the Congress.

III. In accordance with democratic statutory norms existing in our party, in the period prior to the congress, meetings of conferences for reports and elections will be organized in all the local party organizations. They will be scheduled as follows:

- Between 1 September and 15 October, there will be general meetings of the basic organizations and meetings or conferences of the party organizations in the enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and commune party organizations.

- Between 5 and 20 October 1979, there will be conferences of the municipal and city organizations and of the party organizations of the sectors of the capital.

- During the period from 25 October and 10 November 1979, the conferences of the county party organizations and the conference of the party organization of the capital will be held and their proceedings will last for one day.

The conferences of the county party organizations will have the following agenda:

- The report on the activity of the county party committee;

- The report of the county auditing commission;

- The discussion of the draft documents of the 12th RCP Congress;

- The plan for the economic and social development of the county during the 1981-1985 period;

- The election of the county party committee, the county auditing commission, and the delegates to the 12th RCP Congress, and the nomination of candidates for the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

IV. The election of the organs of leadership and the delegates for the conference of the party organizations as well as for the 12th RCP Congress and the nomination of candidates for the immediately higher organs of the party organizations will take place in accordance with the norms enscribed in the Statute of the Romanian Communist Party and in the instructions of the Central Committee in regard to the election of local party organs.

The most progressive and most active party members who completely satisfy the political, moral and professional criteria set forth in the party documents--workers, peasants, intellectuals who enjoy confidence and authority in the collectives in which they carry on their activity--should be elected to local party organs and as delegates to the 12th RCP Congress; special attention will be given to ensuring that a proper number of party members from the ranks of the women and the youth, as well as from the ranks of the national minorities are elected to the party organs and as delegates to the party Congress, so that the structure of these organs will reflect, as faithfully as possible, the social composition by sex, age, and nationality of the party members and of the population in our country.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Romanian Communist Party, the number of candidates nominated to the party organs will be, as a rule, larger than the number of those who will be elected.

VI. With a view to expanding the internal democracy of the party and ensuring a fairer representation of county party organizations in the central organs of the party, it is stipulated that one member of the Central Committee will be elected for every 12,000 party members and one candidate member will be elected for every 18,000 party members.

About two-thirds of the cadres elected to the party Central Committee will come from the county party organizations and about one-third will come from the central party and state activ.

- In determining the composition of the candidates for the party Central Committee, social composition, nationality, composition by sex and other criteria set for the election of delegates to the 12th party congress will be kept in mind.

VII. The number of members of the county party committees will be determined on the basis of the number of members in the county party organization, as follows:

- The county party organizations which have up to 40,000 party members, will elect one member to the county committee for every 500 members;

- between 40,000 and 50,000 members, one for every 600;

- between 50,000 and 60,000 members, one for every 700;

- between 60,000 and 70,000 members, one for every 800;

- between 70,000 and 80,000 members, one for every 900;

- over 80,000 members, one for every 1,000.

The Bucharest Municipality party organization will elect one member to the municipal committee for every 2,200 party members, while the municipal party committee will not have more than 151 members.

- The number of members in the county party committees will be no less than 71.

- In each category, the county party committees will have a total number of members which is at least one more than the number in the previous category.

The number of candidate members of the county committees and of the Bucharest Municipality committee will not be more than one-half the total number of members of the respective party organ.

Keeping in mind the special importance of the 12th congress in the life and activity of our party, the entire work of preparing and organizing the supreme forum of the party and the meetings and conferences for reports and elections must contribute to the growth of the revolutionary spirit of the communists, the strengthening of the unity and force of the party and of order, responsibility, and discipline in all fields of activity, to the increasing of the political and organizational strength of all party organs and organizations and the expansion of their ties with the masses, to the development of their capacity for mobilizing the workers for the precise realization of the magnificent objectives contained in the party program for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and the advancing of Romania toward communism.

CONCLUSION OF JOINT RCP-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PLENUM

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 WA

["Conclusion of the Proceedings of the Joint Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania"]

[Text] The Joint Plenum of the CC of the RCP and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania took place on 4 and 5 July under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP.

First secretaries of the county party committees, heads of state and public central institutions, CC deputy section chiefs, and editors in chief of the central press, who are not members of the CC of the RCP, participated as guests in the proceedings.

1. At the joint plenum, the CC of the RCP and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania unanimously adopted the draft directives of the 12th Congress of the RCP concerning the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan and the directives for the socioeconomic development of Romania up to 1990. The plenum determined that the principle directions and fundamental guidelines for the economic and social development of the country for the following period fully correspond to the provisions of the RCP program for creating a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania towards communism. They mark a new stage, qualitatively superior, in the work of socialist industrialization of the country, of raising agriculture to a higher level, and of developing and modernizing production forces on the basis of the most recent achievements of science and technology.

Continuing at a sustained pace the process of development and modernization of the national economy, of all branches and sectors of activity and of all counties in the country, the provisions of the draft directives ensure a high degree of utilization of the material and human resources at our country's disposal, and an increased economic efficiency for activities in all domains, for the purpose of the continual growth of the national wealth and national income. The draft directives include important provisions which aim at the continuing growth of the standard of living both material and intellectural, of the whole people--the supreme goal of party policy, the essence of the multilaterally developed socialist society which is being built in Romania.

The plenum gave a high assessment of the personal contribution of the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the drawing up and substantiation of the draft directives, pointing out his essential contribution to the socioeconomic progress of the whole country on the path of socialism and communism.

The plenum decided that the draft directives are to be published and submitted for discussion by the whole of the party and public opinion in our country, prior to being adopted by the 12th RCP Congress.

2. In discussing the draft program of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress up to 1990, and in principal guidelines up to the year 2000, the CC of the RCP and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania considered that, through the proposed objectives, it ensures the firm orientation of research in directions that are essential for the high rate of progress of the national economy and the whole society, on the basis of the ever stronger affirmation of the scientific-technical revolution. The discussions emphasized the role which devolves upon scientific research in developing the raw material base and energy resources in utilizing them to best advantage, in diminishing consumption, in modernizing the means of production, and in improving the quality of products and increasing their degree of competitiveness on the world value exchange.

3. The joint plenum also discussed the draft program for research and development in the field of energy up to 1990 and the main guidelines up to the year 2000. The RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania considered that the measures included in the draft program ensure the development of prospecting and of the energy resources of the country, their more efficient utilization, the use of new sources--solar energy, wind, geothermal energy and others--improvement of the national power network, reduction of consumption with a view to satisfying the needs of economic activities and raising the standard of living of the entire population.

With the comments and proposals made during the debates, the Central Committee of the RCP and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania approved the draft program for scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress up to 1990 and the main guidelines up to the year 2000 and the draft program for research and development in the field of energy up to 1990 and the main guidelines up to the year 2000 and decided that these are to be finalized and published in order for them to be discussed within the party and within the domain of public opinion and then submitted to the 12th RCP Congress for approval.

4. The plenum unanimously adopted the decision regarding the convening of the 12th RCP Congress during the last ten days of November this year. The decision is to be published.

Taking into consideration the fact that nominations for secretary general of the party and for the Central Committee are made within the framework of the conferences of the country organizations, the plenum unanimously adopted the decision that comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be nominated for the high office of secretary general of the party by the county party conferences. In adopting this proposal the participants in the plenum, like the entire party and the entire population, were expressing the great appreciation for the qualities of eminent communist leader and statesman Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding militant of the international communist movement and prominent personality of international political life, who has tirelessly devoted his entire life and all his activity to serving the happiness of the population and the prosperity of our fatherland, to the general cause of socialism and communism.

The following comrades, in the order given, took the floor at Thursday's session concerning the documents submitted to the plenum for debate on the first three points of the agenda: Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of agriculture and the food industry; Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Bistrita-Nasaud County Committee of the RCP; Paraschiv Benescu, first secretary of the Galati County Committee of the RCP; Vasile Musat, first secretary of the Ilfov County Committee of the RCP; Vasile Barbulet, first secretary of the Sibiu County Committee of the RCP; Gheorghe Cilibiu, first secretary of the Vaslui County Committee of the RCP; Valer Gabrian, director general of the nonferrous mining and metallurgy and minerals central of Baia Mare; Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, minister of light industry; Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets; Nicolae Doggendorf, director of the trust of stations for the mechanization of agriculture in Timis; Iancu Dragan, director general of the Central Institute for Metallurgical Research; and Gheorghe Stoica, first secretary of the Vrancea County Committee of the RCP.

At the conclusion of the debates Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, took the floor.

The speech will be published.

The Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party expresses the conviction that the documents adopted by the joint plenum will be received with satisfaction and pride by com-munists, by all the working people of our homeland--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--that our entire population, united around its Communist Party, will work with self-denial and devotion in order to ensure the fulfillment under the best conditions of the provisions of the state plan for the current year as well as of the entire 5-year plan, thus creating favorable conditions for carrying out the next 5-year plan, and of the tasks resulting from the party program.

The plenum addresses the appeal to our industrious working class--society's leading class--the peasants, the intellectuals, all the working people, young and old, women and men, to meet the great political events of this year--the year of the 35th anni-versary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party--with new and great successes in all areas of activity, to make its entire contribution to the enormous work of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

CEAUSESCU, WALDHEIM SPEAK AT OFFICIAL DINNER 9 JULY

Ceausescu Toast

AU111525 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Text of toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given for UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in Neptun resort on 9 July]

[Text] Mr UN Secretary General, Mrs Waldheim, gentlemen and esteemed comrades: I would like to express our satisfaction with having you once again as guests in Romania.

Your visit is taking place at a time when there are many complex problems at an inter-national level. Romania highly appreciates the role played and activity carried out by the United Nations in resolving problems by negotiations and in a democratic manner in the interests of all peoples. We also value your activity, Mr Secretary General, aimed at seeking ways and means of resolving problems by negotiations.

Great changes have occurred in international life. The balance of power has changed and continues to change. Complicated problems have arisen as a result of the promotion by some forces of the old policy of spheres of influence and domination in various parts of the world. It is true that these tendencies are forcefully opposed by the peoples' will to stop this policy, to defend their independence and sovereignty and to master their national riches and destiny. Were I to refer to a general characteristic of the tendencies in international life, I should have to state that we believe that, despite the various obstacles and difficulties, the future belongs to the policy of peace, detente and independence; it belongs to the peoples who wish to be free. Undoubtedly, there will be many difficulties and many problems to surmount to achieve these legitimate aspirations of mankind.

Within this framework, we believe that the United Nations should continue to play an increasingly important role. We believe that everything should be done so that the United Nations participates actively in resolving all problems, so that through it all nations and all states, irrespective of size or social system, will participate in resolving all problems on an equal footing.

We are undoubtedly primarily concerned--as is only natural--with the situation in Europe. The steps that were taken in Helsinki have not continued at the same rate. It is necessary to take action to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 meeting scheduled to take place in Madrid, so that further progress is achieved in implementing all the documents signed in Helsinki.

Within this framework, we believe that of importance is the problem of military disengagement, considering that this continent concentrates the greatest number armaments, that there are two military blocs and that only by proceeding to military disengagement can one achieve the continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We are concerned with and advocate the continuation of efforts aimed at resolving the Middle East problem, at a comprehensive peace that will bring about Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war and at resolving the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In our opinion, the United Nations should play a more important role in the future in resolving these complex problems.

I know that you will be going to the conference of the Organization of African Unity. Africa is a continent with many problems and is carrying out sustained activity to completely eliminate colonial domination. The situation in southern Africa today concerns not only Africa, but actually all world peoples. I must admit that Romania actively supports the struggle waged by the national liberation movements and believes that everything possible should be done to achieve a rapid solution to completely eliminate colonial domination.

I do not want to refer to the problems in other parts of the world as well. All I want to mention is that Romania firmly advocates the renunciation of the use or threat of force and the solution of all interstate problems by negotiations alone.

We certainly advocate and are developing broad relations with all world states, irrespective of social system. We believe that everything possible must be done so that the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage are respected in interstate relations.

I should also like to mention our concern with eliminating underdevelopment, with establishing a new international economic order and, within this framework, our concern with the need to thoroughly prepare the 1980 UN meeting devoted to this very important problem.

We also believe that firmer action is necessary to implement the 1978 UN decisions on disarmament, so as to stop the arms race and achieve concrete disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that the conclusion of the USSR-U.S. SALT II treaty and the meeting between Presidents Brezhnev and Carter are an important factor for adopting such measures as will open up the road to disarmament.

Once again I would like to express Romania's concern and determination to do all it can to contribute to increasing the role of the United Nations in international life.

We are convinced that the peoples will know how to act to insure a new policy of equality, detente and peace. No effort in this direction is too great, Mr Secretary General! Everything must be done to insure that the United Nations may fulfill its mission and that it measures up to the expectations of all nations.

I would like to raise my glass to:

The success of the policy of detente, peace and national independence;

Strengthening the United Nations and to increasingly better activity by the United Nations;

Your good health, Mr Secretary General, the health of Mrs Waldheim and that of all of you! (applause)

Waldheim Toast

AU101050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/7/1979--Answering [Ceausecu's toast], Kurt Waldheim assessed as very interesting his exchange of views with President Nicolae Ceausescu on the international situation, the preoccupations of Romania and of the United Nations.

After mentioning that disarmament is one of the greatest objectives of our times, he welcomed the recent SALT II agreement, highlighting that it does not solve the problems of disarmament, yet it is an important step ahead in the right direction. The European continent, Kurt Waldheim said, should play a more important role in this respect.

Referring to the Middle East situation, he expressed his belief that it is only a global solution that can lead to a just peace in the region ensuring the consideration of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

The UN secretary-general declared for genuine dialogue between the industrialized countries and the developing countries, expressing his conviction that, in spite of all obstacles, a new international economic order can be established.

Kurt Waldheim extended sincere thanks for the strong support President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romania's government give the United Nations in its efforts for a better understanding among the peoples of the world.

I feel greatly encouraged by your statement, Mr President, he said, namely that you consider necessary a more important role of the United Nations in the settlement of the international problems and will give us full support in this respect.

REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT DELEGATION VISIT

9 July Activities

AU112045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Bucharest 9 July.

The delegation included Radmilo Andric, member of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for National Defense; Olga Milic Arslanagic, member of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and of the Committee for Markets and Prices; Bedhudin Halilbegovic, member of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and of the Committee for Questions of Consolidation in the Economy; Marjan Makovic, member of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and of the Committee for Administration of Justice; Steluca Nikolic, member of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy; Sreten Penezic, member of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations; and Jelko Zagar, foreign policy adviser to the assembly president.

Upon arrival at the north railway station, the guests were welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and by other officials.

Talks took place the same morning between the GNA delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Giosan and the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Dragoslav Markovic.

The talks were attended by Aneta Spornic, GNA Vice Chairman; Vasile Pungan, chairman of the GNA Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission; Radu Voinea, chairman of the Commission for Education, Science and Culture; Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentarians Union; and Radu Enache, GNA secretary.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the two sides stressed with particular satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the parties, governments and parliaments of the two countries are expanding and voiced their determination to continue to act toward expanding and diversifying Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in the spirit of what was agreed upon during the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. At the same time, they stressed the role incumbent upon parliaments in developing relations of cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. They also exchanged views on the international activity carried out by the two parliaments regarding questions of common interest.

In the afternoon the Yugoslav parliamentarians laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

In the afternoon the guests also visited the village and folk art museum and new residential area in Bucharest.

The arrival ceremony and the other events were attended by Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Bucharest.

The GNA chairman gave a dinner in the honor of the Yugoslav parliamentarians which was attended by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic Cooperation; GNA vice chairman, ministers, chairmen of GNA permanent commissions, deputies, the members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation and that country's ambassador to Bucharest.

During the dinner, the two heads of parliament toasted the friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia, the development of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and the good health of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

Ceausescu Meeting With Markovic

AU121939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1979--The imperative of furthering the efforts for the promotion of the course toward detente and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and all over the world, for the development of multilateral cooperation and collaboration among nations was highlighted today during the interview of President Ceausescu with a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

They stressed the ever more important contribution which the non-aligned countries, the developing countries make to the cause of peace, the settlement of the major issues of contemporary international life in the interest and with the participation of all peoples, to the establishment of relations among states grounded on full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

During the interview, which took place in the Neptun resort they highlighted the good relations between the two countries, parties and peoples, as well as the contribution the parliaments of the two countries make to the development of these relations.

Through the agency of the Yugoslav delegation, messages of friendly greetings and best wishes were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

VERDET TO VISIT HUNGARY IN SECOND PART OF JULY

AU121532 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic in the second part of July 1979, at the invitation of Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

ALGERIAN MINISTER OF POSTS CONCLUDES VISIT 12 JULY

AU121054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1979--Mohamed Zerguini, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, left Bucharest on July 12, after visiting Romania at head of a delegation.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH BANGLADESH ENDS SESSION; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 3d session of the Joint Romanian-Bangladesh Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation took place in Bucharest from 9-12 July.

During the session, the two sides examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations and established concrete measures aimed at increasing the volume of trade exchange and at developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in fields of common interest.

The protocol on the session was signed this morning by Luddvic Fazekas, minister of forestry economy and construction materials and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission, and by Dr. Huda, minister of finance and chairman of the Bangladesh side of the commission.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1979--Romania and Senegal are determined to make an ever bigger contribution to establishing new relations among states. This was underlined during the interview between by President Ceausescu and the Senegalese parliamentary delegation led by Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the National Assembly, which took place in Neptun resort, on July 12.

These relations must be grounded on equality and justice, on the strict observance of the sacred right of each and every people to decide its own fate without any outside interference. Also underlined was the decision of the two countries to support the liberation fight of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, of the coloured population of South Africa, against colonialism and racism.

The necessity of intensifying the efforts for eradicating underdevelopment and for building a new international economic order able to favour the more rapid progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, was also stressed.

Noting with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Senegal have been substantially expanded during the last few years, they expressed the wish to further promote a wide collaboration between the two countries.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute and friendly wishes between the presidents of the two countries.

VERDET GREETS GDR'S STOPH ON BIRTHDAY

AU102105 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on his 65th birthday.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

AU121943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1979--Romania is profoundly interested in the promotion of closest relations with all socialist states, with the developing countries, with all countries of the world, on the basis of the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force or threat with force, mutual advantage, stressed President Ceausescu in his address on receiving the credentials of the Afghani ambassador in Bucharest. Setting out from these principles and positions, socialist Romania wishes to develop close, friendly relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Romanian people views with interest and sympathy the efforts the Afghani people deploys, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, for the building of a new life in its country freed of exploitation, for the consolidation of the national independence and unity, for progress and welfare, following the changes come about in Afghanistan in all domains of activity after the April 1978 revolution, said President Ceausescu.

The establishment of close collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the deepening of the links between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, politically, economically, culturally and in other domains of activity, as well as the cooperation between our countries in the world arena, within the UN and the non-aligned movement, within the Group of 77 of the developing countries, as well as in other international forums fully accord with the interests of the Romanian and Afghani peoples, the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding in the world, assessed the Romanian president.

In turn, Ambassador Raz Mohammad Paktin highlighted that, on an external plane, Afghanistan pursues a policy of peace, a national and independent policy, relying on the principles of active non-alignment.

Handing over the credentials, he conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu hearty greetings from Mohammad Taraki. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed in turn best wishes to the Afghani leader.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE APPOINTS ENVOY TO COLOMBIA

AU121104 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Dobra has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Colombia in lieu of Comrade Dumitru Moianu who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SCINTEIA MARKS ROMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU102045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 79 P 5 AU

[Gabriela Bondoc article: "A Lasting Foundation for the Fruitful Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation]

[Text] Today is the ninth anniversary of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between Romania and the Soviet Union--a document of the greatest importance in the upward evolution of all-round Romanian-Soviet cooperation, replacing the first treaty concluded in 1948--whose essential provisions it updates and develops--the document signed on 7 July 1970 offers a particularly suitable framework for capitalizing on the increased opportunities of cooperation generated by the great achievements recorded by our countries in the socioeconomic fields. It reflects the higher stage of our bilateral friendly relations, the new conditions that exist in the world and our joint will to raise our mutually advantageous cooperation onto a constantly higher level.

The treaty is based on the relations of friendship and mutual assistance established in the course of the long struggles waged by our peoples for freedom and justice and enriched by innumerable proofs of solidarity between the revolutionary and progressive forces in the two countries. After the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection of 23 August 1944, the bloodshed in the shoulder-to-shoulder struggle waged by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers for Romania's complete liberation and the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia until the total defeat of Hitlerism forcefully cemented Romanian-Soviet friendship and opened up new horizons for cooperation between our peoples and countries.

In the years of socialist construction, Romanian-Soviet cooperation--intensified by the community of system, ideology and by the common goals of building socialism and communism--gained new scope and increasingly richer content. The fruitful results of our bilateral cooperation forcefully demonstrate the constructive nature of the new principles of interstate relations--fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and mutual comradely assistance--principles, which are clearly sanctioned in the new treaty and which are the lasting basis for the constant current and future development of relations of friendly cooperation between our countries and peoples.

It is wellknown that a decisive influence on the continuously upward evolution of Romanian-Soviet relations is exerted by the relations of solidarity and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and by the contacts and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries, and primarily by the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev, which every time reflected their fruitful nature in expanding all Romanian-Soviet relations. The declaration on continuously developing cooperation and fraternal friendship between our parties and countries, signed in Bucharest in 1976 by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and L. I. Brezhnev, complementing the treaty of 1979, opened up new and broad prospects for constantly intensifying Romanian-Soviet cooperation at various levels.

Reason for satisfaction is the fact that by implementing the understandings concluded at summit level and the provisions of the documents that regulate Romanian-Soviet relations, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries are experiencing a continuous deepening and diversification, thus enveloping the most varied fields of activity--political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural. This positive trend is clearly reflected in the economic cooperation, the Soviet Union ranking first among our country's foreign partners.

In this context, one should mention, along with the continuous increase in trade exchange, the increased share of certain new and better forms of cooperation such as production sharing and specialization in production in most important branches and sectors for developing the national economies of the two countries. Within this general activity, a primary role is played by the joint efforts to achieve important economic units both in our country and in the USSR. A fruitful cooperation is also noted in the scientific-technical field by developing the exchange of documentation, by joint efforts in the field of research and working out technologies of high economic efficiency for various fields of the industry. At the same time, Romanian-Soviet all-round economic cooperation is developing within CEMA.

An upward evolution is marked by cooperation in the field of education and culture, literature and art. The exchange of experience at the level of party organizations, state and civic bodies and in the most varied fields of socialist and communist construction is also expanding.

The broad range of bilateral relations is naturally completed by the cooperation between Romania and the USSR in the area of international relations where our countries, together with the other socialist countries, the democratic and progressive forces, are carrying out a sustained activity aimed at achieving detente and at strengthening international cooperation, at security in Europe and in the world and aimed at the peace and progress of all peoples.

In keeping with our countries' interests, Romanian-Soviet fraternal cooperation is also a remarkable contribution to asserting the superiority of socialism and increasing its influence and to accentuating the positive processes in the present day world.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY 13 Jul

AU131158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to Constanta County in the morning of July 13.

The first stop was at the sluice of the Danube-Black Sea Canal built near Cernavoda.

President Nicolae Ceausescu examined together with executives of the relevant ministry, with experts the present stage of the building operations, the prospects of continuing them at a fast rate, the further arrangements to be made for this important sector of the future canal.

President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the building workers for the achievements scored so far.

On this visit the Romanian head of state is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other officials.

BORBA REPORTS 7 JULY TOAST BY FADILJ HODZA IN DACCA

AU101058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report on toast by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, at a dinner given in his honor by Abdus Sattar, vice president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in Dacca on 7 July]

[Text] Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, said that Yugoslavia strictly follows the principle of comprehensive cooperation with all countries regardless of their social systems and that it has always believed that it is a sovereign right of all peoples to build their future in accordance with their own conditions and possibilities without any imposition of alien solutions.

The nonalined movement is now exposed to various pressures among which some are aimed at changing its essential nonbloc orientation, Fadilj Hodza said. Yugoslavia, like the majority of nonalined countries, resolutely resists all such tendencies because it sees in the preservation of the nonalined movement's independence, nonbloc character, unity and action capability the only possibility for the movement to significantly contribute to building a world of peace, stability, security and political and economic equality. We are convinced that at their forthcoming sixth summit meeting in Havana the nonalined countries will even more consolidate the unity and the strength of the nonalined movement as an autonomous and independent factor in international relations and coordinate new initiatives to find solutions for the key international problems.

Conflicts in Southeast Asia

Fadilj Hodza said that the hotbeds of crises are not being eliminated and that even new hotbeds are being created and that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries are still not being respected.

"We are very concerned over the crisis in Southeast Asia and over its further deterioration," Fadilj Hodza continued. "We have always maintained the position that the views and the platform of the nonalined countries represent the best basis for searching for a solution for this crisis and on this basis we have worked toward stopping and settling the conflicts in this region. We have resolutely requested that all foreign troops should withdraw from the territories of other countries and that to insure peace and cooperation on the basis of equality, stability and security for the countries of this region the external intervention and the imposition of alien solutions by means of force should cease."

Fadilj Hodza emphasized that the struggle for a new international economic system is increasingly becoming one of the main cohesive forces among the developing countries. In conclusion Fadilj Hodza expressed satisfaction over the successful development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh.

PULJA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN, HOLDS 'FULL-SCALE' TALKS

LD121504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 12 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Imer Pulja, has arrived here on a five-day official visit to Iran. On the first day of the visit full-scale talks were held with Minister of Mines and Industries Mahmud Ahmadzadeh on the possibility of expanding and promoting cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran in industry and mining.

Cooperation in oil industry was discussed with Director General of the Iranian National Petroleum Company Hassan Nazih.

According to the programme, the Yugoslav delegation will hold talks also with several more ministers in the economic portfolio, and a part of the delegation with officials of the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

KALEZIC ANNOUNCES ANDREI VISIT, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Visit by Romania's Andrei

LD121514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay a 1-day friendly and working visit to the SFRY shortly, within the framework of the established practice of regular exchanges of opinion." This was announced to journalists by Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, at today's regular press conference.

Intervention in Persian Gulf

LD121828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--Every intervention or new conflict in the region of the Persian Gulf would lead to a serious aggravation of the already disturbing situation and would have grave and broad repercussions, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said at his regular press conference today.

The stand was presented during the recent talks between President Tito and Federal Republic Social Democratic Party President Willy Brandt, the spokesman added.

This was stated in reply to a question on Yugoslavia's stand concerning the U.S. plans to form special units for military intervention for "protecting energy sources."

In reference to the landing of U.S. marines in Costa Rica the spokesman said that Yugoslavia consistently supports the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and for this reason opposes pressure on sovereign states and, particularly, pressure by means of military force.

Military Buildup in Indian Ocean

LD122050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--The countries of the Indian Ocean region, the majority of which belong to the non-aligned movement, see the big powers' military buildup in the Indian Ocean as the main obstacle to the creation of a "zone of peace" in this part of the world, said Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat official spokesman when asked to comment on the request for the Indian Ocean to become the zone of peace and of non-alignment, at a regular press conference here today. The spokesman recalled that already in 1971 the United Nations adopted a declaration on this matter, and that the request of the Indian Ocean countries enjoys full support of the non-aligned movement.

Geneva Refugee Conference Invitation

LD122054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has accepted the invitation to attend a conference on the problem of refugees from Southeast Asian countries convened by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for July 20-21 in Geneva, a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told reporters at a press conference here today. In this context the spokesman said that the Yugoslav Government proceeds from the assumption that this constitutes a major problem not only for Southeast Asia, but for the broader international community as well. "We believe that the largest possible number of countries should participate in dealing with this problem in the ways they find most appropriate," the spokesman emphasized. He recalled that Yugoslavia has also up to now assisted in finding solutions for the refugee problems through the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. It will continue this activity within its possibilities.

BORBA COMMENTS ON 'BROADEST POWERS' GIVEN TO CIA

LD121510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA warns today that the granting of the broadest powers to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) will aggravate the already difficult situation in international relations, and will negatively reflect on the internal situation in the United States as well.

BORBA cites CIA director's statement that this intelligence agency has under control 150 countries, the idea being that it is only in this way that the U.S.A. can make the appropriate political decisions.

The daily further notes that the new decision of the U.S. President and Congress, coupled with the reduction of the number of congressmen responsible for the supervision of CIA's activity, means that in the future CIA will be allowed to unuertake various intelligence and subversive activities in other countries.

BORBA recalls that after nearly five years of accusations, investigations, dismissals of ranking officials and the assurances that CIA will no longer meddle in internal affairs of other peoples and states, this government institution has now been given a free hand in such activities in foreign countries for which it has never been implicitly authorized under the law.

TANJUG REVIEWS HISTORY OF MACEDONIAN, BULGARIAN SLAVS

LD121054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, July 12 (TANJUG)--The creation of the Slav alphabet and literacy has played an important role in consolidation of the Macedonian Slavs as a separate ethnic entity, says an article on the roots of the Macedonian nation just released by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG.

In the 9th century, the brothers Cyril and Methodius, two missionaries from Thessaloniki, did much for creation of the Macedonian Slav alphabet and literacy. At the time of the Slavs' conversion to Christianity, Cyril and Methodius translated a number of church books from Greek into the language of Macedonian Slavs, at the request of the Byzantine Emperor Michael the Third.

That is why the acceptance of Christianity by Macedonian Slavs cannot be identified with the decisions of the Bulgarian state proclaiming, under the Bulgarian Emperor Boris, Christianity the state religion. The æceptance of Christianity by the Bulgarian state is of a later date. It followed on the missionary activities of Cyril and Methodius amongst the Macedonian Slavs. The two brothers are known to have preached Christianity in Macedonia before their departure for Moravia, and to have brought disciples from Macedonia with them to Pannonia and Moravia.

Analyzing the development of literacy amongst the Macedonian Slavs, the author points to the fact that the "Ohrid School" was active in Macedonia, and the so-called "Preslav School" in Bulgaria's capital of Preslav. The latter differed from the Ohrid School in a number of specific features. While the Ohrid School was bent on meeting the needs of Slav Macedonia, the Preslav School was faced with the needs of the Bulgarian court, i.e., its orientation to a symbiosis of the Bulgars and Slavs on the basis of the Slav language and literacy. Differences emerged too in respect to the church and state administration. The Preslav School was much older under the influence of Byzantium and the Greek culture.

As a result, two completely different schools developed in two centres--at Ohrid for Macedonia, and at Preslav for Bulgaria. The Ohrid School, headed by Clement, shortly reformed Cyril's alphabet and replaced it with Clement's alphabet, known as Cyrillic. The school continued to develop Slav literacy on the basis of the new alphabet, while the Preslav school continued to cultivate Cyril's letters, known as Glagolitic.

These different courses in literacy and language were conducive not to the symbiosis of the Bulgars and Macedonian Slavs, but to their going further apart. They were the cause of the origin of two separate cultures and led to the creation of two separate ethnic groups--the Macedonian Slavs and the Bulgarian Slavs, concludes the article.

MOJSOV DISCUSSES MACEDONIA IN 4 JULY SPEECH IN STIP

AU101555 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Dragan Nikolic and Ivan Bojadzinski report on speech by Lazar Majsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the reserve officers rally in Stip on 4 July]

[Excerpt] Gathered here today at this rally, which in a symbolic way represents our entire brotherly community of peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, we link in this symbolic manifestation the years 1919 and 1939, and 4 July 1941 and 2 August 1944 with the present year of 1979, so that in this meeting of epochs we feel all the force and the far-reaching quality of the revolutionary changes that have occurred in our country in a single life span.

These revolutionary forces have particularly transformed the face of Macedonia. For decades an object of foreign imperialist and nationalist competition, the Macedonian people finally took their fate in their own hands. All the attempts to impose alien "national ideals" and "national myths" on the Macedonian people have remained on the garbage heap of history. After so much suffering and so many sacrifices inflicted on the Macedonian people by the protagonists of aspirations of conquest who strove to divide Macedonia and to destroy the libertarian strivings of the Macedonian people, after the bloody reprisals from the time of the Ilinden Uprising up to the final liberation, perpetrated by enslavers and occupiers bearing various flags but having the same aim of enslaving and denationalizing the Macedonian people, after the difficult years when wars for allocating spheres of interest were fought on the back of Macedonia, the Macedonian people, dismembered and bleeding, found new allies in its liberation struggle.

Great Lesson of History

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia led the workers class in a merciless struggle for social and national liberation, for the overthrow of the enslaving system imposed on the Macedonian people and all other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia by the reactionary forces and their imperialist patrons, who regarded the Balkan countries and peoples as a traditional field of their competition and imposed divisions and strife on them.

Under the new revolutionary conditions, Macedonia changed from being small change used to pay the imperialists and their clients in the ranks of the monarchist-bourgeois cliques in the Balkan states into a battlefield where the chauvinist pretensions to manipulate some kind of "historic rights" and "national ideals" on the shoulders of the Macedonian people were defeated once and for all.

And now, as the new proponents of greater-Bulgarian chauvinist pretentions again nostalgically try to resurrect these dark forces of the past, they should recall this great lesson of history, Mojsov stressed.

Struggle on Two Fronts

And now when we face these vampire-like pretensions against Macedonia, which go so far as to dispute the national identity of the Macedonian people and those parts of it that for known historical reasons have remained outside the borders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, we can--from this historical distance separating us from the great days of the beginnings of the national liberation struggle and the national revolution--perceive the fateful significance of the historic 1941 in all its magnificence. Following the fascist occupation and responding to the call of Comrade Tito and the Communist Party to an armed uprising, the Macedonian communists found themselves in a struggle on two fronts: against the German, Bulgarian and Italian fascist occupiers and against the attempts of the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party to separate Macedonia from the general revolutionary tide which swept all the regions of Yugoslavia.

The new leadership of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia headed by Comrade Lazar Kolisevski resolutely joined battle with these counter-revolutionary and nationalistic attempts and alienations that threatened to blunt the edge of the Macedonian communists' struggle and to turn the Macedonian people into an object of imperialist and chauvinist manipulations again, waiting for others to settle its fate. The resolute action of Comrade Tito in these moments, decisive for the fate of the Macedonian people, his long-range vision and the resistance which the party organizations in Macedonia offered to these moves, led to 11 October 1941, the day the armed uprising began, marking the end of the new fascist occupation of Macedonia and of the pretensions that the fate of the Macedonian people should be decided abroad.

In this heroic struggle led by the Communist Party of Macedonia, in which the Macedonian people forged its combat unity and brotherhood with all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and in which, jointly with them under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, it won its national freedom and independence and formed its equal federal unit, all the reactionary plans that the peoples of Yugoslavia should again become an object of the contest among the big powers to allocate spheres of interest were destroyed once and for all. The decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and the first session of ASNOM [the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia] buried these pretensions forever and in this way the Macedonian people brought to a victorious conclusion its long and difficult struggle to win national freedom, for its own national state and start along the road of socialist construction.

FEDERAL PRESIDENCY MEETS UNDER LAZAR KOLISEVSKI 12 JULY

LD121930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade-A session of the SFRY Presidency was held today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. The Presidency was acquainted with information on the talks held during the visit to Yugoslavia of General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. These talks will make a significent constribution to the further development and strenghtening of Yugoslav-Portuguese political relations, in particular to the strengthening of their cooperation within the framework of CSCE, and to the all-round promotion of bilateral cooperation between our two friendly countries.

The Presidency was also acquainted with information of the visit by and talks with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia. Stressed was the importance which this visit has for the further development and strengthening of Yugoslav-Colombian relations on the broader international level and in the sphere of bilateral cooperation between our two friendly countries.

The Presidency also adopted the report on the visit of Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Jamaica and the Republic of Costa Rica; of Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of Liberia and the Republic of Sierra Leone; of Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of Zaire; and of Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of the Philippines, the Malaysian Federation and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

It was assessed that friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries is successfully developing, and that these visits represent a significant contribution both to our bilateral relations and to cooperation on an international level. It was stressed at the session that the exchanges of opinion held by members of the SFRY Presidency with the most responsbile statesmen of these countries were very useful, and confirmed their readiness to contribute to the settlement of all open problems of international relations. The nonaligned countries visited expressed, on their side, their determination to engage actively in efforts to safeguard and strengthen the original principles, policy (?and) unity of the nonalined movement, and in this way to make their contribution to the full success of the forthcoming sixth summit of the nonalined in nonaligned countries visited expressed, on their side, their determination to engage actively in efforts to safeguard and strengthen. A review was made of the proposal of the federal secretary for foreign affairs on appointment of heads of SFRY diplomatic and consular missions abroad. The Presidency also confirmed the proposal by which the SFRY Assembly suggests the selection of judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court. Decisions were also adopted on the appointment of Col Gen Dzemal Sarac to the post of secretary of the Council for National Defense and of Milisav Djuric to thepost of secretary of the Federal Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order. A number of other questions within the Presidency's competence were also examined.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES MONTENEGRIN LEADER

LD122020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Voja Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, who reported to him on the broad efforts being made and measures being taken in Montenegro for the efficient elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. In this connection they also discussed permanent solutions within the framework of the system whose adoption is in progress.

The president of the republic positively assessed the measures which have been taken in Montenegro, laying stress on this occasion again on the significance of the broad efforts being taken by our community to solve this problem successfully as soon as possible.

OFFICIALS BRIEF DELEGATES ON ECONOMY, OIL PRICE HIKE EFFECTS

LD122338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning, today briefed delegates who are members of the Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the latest economic trends.

The economic situation is obviously complex because of certain unforeseen developments in the world market and in the country. The rise in the prices of crude oil will have an effect both on the overall trends in the economy and, above all, on the country's balance of payments. The deficit in the balance of payments in 1979 will be considerably higher than planned. Imports have also exceeded the planned proportions by 12 percent. Consequently possibilities are being considered for the adoption of additional measures in order to stabilize trends in our economic relations with foreign countries, which are an important sphere of the economy.

The representatives of the Federal Executive Council also drew delegates' attention to market trends, which are also deviating from the planned proportions. Retail prices have already risen by 19 percent. Despite the objective conditions which led to so sudden a rise in prices and the cost of living, the causes are also subjective in character, in the view of the representatives of the Federal Executive Council. Retail prices are rising at a diferent rate in individual republics and provinces, the difference amounting to as much as 10 percent. An artifical boom is being maintained in the market. Though work productivity is almost the same as before, the population's earnings have risen by about 40 percent and the supply of goods is consequently lower than the demand. In this situation it is also necessary to point out the negative influence of the foreign market as an additional source of instability. This market has entered a new cycle of crisis, which is dictating changes in the prices of a number of basic products in Yugoslavia, as a part of this market.

The new price of crude oil will have a chain reaction effect on the prices of a whole range of products both in the world and in the country. Additionally, Yugoslavia has suffered a noticeable shortfall of bread wheat owing to bad weather conditions, and it will thus also be necessary to import wheat. The disastrous earthquake in Montenegro is also certain to have a very negative effect on economic trends and on the tourist "harvest" as a whole.

The greatest possible attention is being paid to the current complex situation is the economy in the SFRY Assembly an in the Federal Executive Council. All the potentials are being used to find a way of countering the negative trends in the world market an the unstable situation on the domestic market. Very specific measures are being prepared to this end, primarily in the sphere of imports and prices, which should make it possible to overcome some of the problems and some of the growing difficulties.

Owing to this, economic trends will be at the center of attention at the next session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, due on 18 and 19 July. Definite specific conclusions are expected to be adopted after the report which will be submitted by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and the ensuing chamber debate.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES SHORTFALLS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD121454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government has established that despite good results some unfavourable tendencies have also occurred in the main trends of reproduction in society in the implementation of the 1976-1980 development plan, especially in this year.

In a debate in which premiers of all Yugoslav republics and provinces participated it was noted that unfavourable trends are evident in all aspects of consumption and in the domain of economic relations with foreign countries and the balance of payments.

The economic situation has also been affected by the failure of wheat harvest and the disastrous earthquakes in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenergro on May 15 and June 24. In the debate, the need was stressed to invest efforts to keep certain forms of consumption within the limits foreseen and to halve the further deterioration of trade balance and the balance of payments, while taking into consideration the unfavourable influence of international trade. The Yugoslav Government urged stricter economy measures, especially the saving of foreign currency, imported raw materials and semimanufactures and petroleum.

LAW ON POWER STATIONS TO BE ADOPTED BY FEDERAL CHAMBER

LD121854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The law on the temporary banning of the use of social funds for financing the building of new electric power stations, thermal power stations and power stations run on liquid fuels is almost certain to be adopted by emergency procedure at the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly called for 17 July.

TANJUG has learnt that an accord has been reached in the Interrepublican Committee for Planning and Development of the Republics and Provinces with the proposer of the law, the Federal Executive Council, on which electric power stations will be excluded from the two social agreements previously reached regarding the development of electric power stations, the production of coal and new forms of energy and continuity in the building of these capacities.

It is stressed that this accord has created all the conditions needed to adopt this draft law in the form that it was presented to the delegates at the last session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. Out of a total of 1,349 megawatts planned from electric power stations run on liquid fuels, 950 megawatts will probably be completed by the end of 1980 and the remainder during the next 5-year plan.

The Federal Executive Council yesterday confirmed the accord reached in the Interrepublican Committee for Planning and Development, and it is now known which thermal power stations run on liquid fuels are exempt from the ban. This has eliminated the disputed questions which caused the delegates from Vojvodina to demand that special procedures be used for the adoption of this law.

SERBIAN PRESIDIUM VIEWS ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATED LABOR

LD130922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The organization and activity of the League of Communists in associated labor is one of the strategic questions relating to the realization of the League of Communist's leading ideopolitical role in society.

Increasing attention is being devoted to the League of Communist's creative and intensive activity on the implementation of congress standpoints and decisions. This was emphasized at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, at which League of Communists organization and activity in associated labor was discussed.

In the introductory report, which was presented by Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, it was stressed that today the League of Communists works in an organized way in all the cells of society. In the republic today there are 20,000 basic organizations with nearly 800,000 members. Of these, 12,000 are basic League of Communists organizations with nearly 500,000 members in associated labor.

Emphasizing that the League of Communists does not work in isolation but in conjunction with all the subjective forces of society, Vukasinovic stressed that in the republic's organizations of associated labor, where more than 2 million people work, there are more than 8,000 workers councils in operation, as well as more than 20,000 delegations in which 45.4 percent and 41.9 percent of the members respectively are communists.

At today's session it was stressed that, in order to continue to strengthen the League of Communist's ideopolitical unity and action capability in associated labor, it would be necessary to develop various forms of action organization more comprehensively and these should be linked to create a continuous agreement-making process between communists and basic League of Communists organizations on their joint actions, thus enabling them to resolve those questions and tasks that arise from the self-management organizations and communities.

The basic League of Communists and municipal organizations should direct this process and deepen it in accordance with the development of self-management and the organization and linking of associated labor into a total system. They must struggle to discover ways to achieve these forms and provide them with the kind of work that will insure the creative functioning of the entire membership of the basic League of Communists organizations and organs. They must also devise the forms in which--in terms of recommendations, initiatives and so forth--agreements can be made in the most suitable way on how to implement one's own agreements, standpoints and tasks as set forth by League of Communists congresses and organs.

The meeting also pointed to the need for broader training of basic League of Communists organizations for work in new conditions, as well as for placing an emphasis on the role of working people in the self-management trends and processes of our society.

In the new way of organizing, it is necessary to avoid "isolationism" on the part of the basic League of Communists organizations within themselves or within the framework of the basic organizations of associated labor. In this connection it is particularly important that the municipal committees' old method of working be changed and the possibilities for greater coordination in work be created.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, also took part in the discussion at today's session.

VOJVODINA ECONOMIC CHAMBER ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

LD122321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The measures taken so far and broad social action have produced results in economic stabilization in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, although these favorable changes are still accompanied by many difficulties.

This assessment was made at today's session of the Assembly of the Vojvodina Economic Chamber, at which emphasis was placed on the need to continue to intensify this action.

Production in Vojvodina's industry in the first half of the year rose by 10.9 percent, and it is particularly encouraging to note that this increase took place in branches which are of special significance for the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Only in the food industry has growth been slower in the last few months, owing to less processing and meat canning.

As was stressed in the discussion, the situation in Vojvodina's agricultural industry is such that this year the poorest financial result so far will probably be registered. Unstable conditions of business activity are particularly evident in food production and these arise mainly as a result of the late, incomplete and inconsistent implementation of the basic provisions of the agreement on the development of Yugoslavia's agricultural industry. One of the most significant questions of economic stabilization must be to overcome the unfavorable economic position of food producers.

On the questions of this year's wheat harvest it was assessed that an average yield of 37 quintals per acre had been achieved from the 240,000 hectares harvested so far, which is 10 quintals per acre less than last summer. This demands a broader and more complete discussion of the causes and particularly a detailed investigation of investments so far in basic agricultural production, as well as the capability and level of application of agricultural technology. There had also been a fall in production of pork, veal and milk in the first half of the year.

At the session of the Assembly of the Economic Chamber of Vojvodina, it was also pointed out that the so-called artisan industry was at a crossroads. Its development is appearing increasingly as a social need and economic necessity in the overall development of this province. Also at the center of the discussion was Vojvodina's trade with other countries, which is one of the weakest longstanding features of economic activity in the region. Latest facts show that exports increased by only 2 percent in 6 months, whereas imports rose by as much as 12 percent. This has a negative effect on exports' "coverage" of imports, which is no higher than 49 percent, and particularly on Vojvodina's balance of payments. Insistence will be made on the intensification of exports, for without it there is no development, as was emphasized.

VOJVODINA SAWP CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM EXAMINES POLITICAL SECURITY

LD122325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--In the course of the action on the implementation of the attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, the working people and citizens of all the nations and nationalities have achieved a high degree of unity and of readiness to defend and safeguard the achievements of the revolution, the socialist self-managing development and the independence and nonalined foreign policy of our country in all situations.

This was stressed by the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina, which today discussed the current political security situation and determined the tasks of the SAWP of Vojvodina in the further strengthening and promotion of the defense-protection organization and activity.

The need was stressed for the broadest sociopolitical activity of the Socialist Alliance in the further strengthening of society's stability and security and for a resolute struggle against every form of antisocialist, antiself-management and hostile activity.

STOJAN MATKALIJEV DISCUSSES OIL SUPPLY SITUATION

AU110933 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Lj. C. report on interview with Stojan Matkalijev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry--no place or date given]

[Summary] Yugoslavia's energy situation is serious as a result of the July oil price increase and will be even more serious if the price of oil increases again in the fall as announced, Stojan Matkaijev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry said, when we asked him to comment on the recent OPEC decision to increase the price of oil.

"According to the energy balance plan, Yugoslavia should import 12 million tons of oil this year. The oil purchase price increased in the first half of this year and after the last increase the oil price increased for us between 80 and 90 percent, depending on the purchased quantity and the area from which we buy oil. Compared with last year the oil price increased at the same rate." The average price for 1 ton of crude oil is now $200, but OPEC has already announced another increase in September. "In the first 6 months of this year we have imported half of the entire quantity we need; assuming that there will be no new price increases before the end of the year, for Yugoslavia that represents an unplanned foreign exchange expenditure of $1.2 billion. If we remain on the level of present consumption and we do not increase our imports and if the present prices remain in force, then next year our foreign exchange expenditure for oil will be $2.4 billion. I believe that the Yugoslav foreign exchange balance and the balance of payments can hardly bear such a burden," Matkalijev said.

In reply to a question regarding the supply of oil and oil products in the last half of the year, Matkalijev said that "because of the friendly relations which Yugoslavia has with the oil producers and exporters there will be no difficulties this year either in purchasing those quantities planned to be purchased or in supply."

It is envisaged that next year oil consumption will increase by 10 percent, but if all economy measures are taken then Yugoslavia could avoid such an increase.

In reply to a question about the price of oil and oil products in our country Matkalijev said:

"The new prices of oil and oil products will certainly lead to a price increase in our country, but I cannot say anything about that now."

Matkalijev also said that new plants are being built in the Yugoslav oil refineries which will bring about a change in the structure of heavy and light oil products produced in the refineries and result in producing more raw materials for the chemical industry. Regarding other sources of energy, Matkalijev said that the Yugoslav coal reserves amount to 20 billion tons and that only 1 billion tons of coal have been exploited so far.

Yugoslavia could use coal to produce electricity and use it in industry and for heating of apartments.

Matkalijev also said that economies must be introduced in energy consumption because it must not be allowed that Yugoslavia incur excessive debts in connection with the oil situation. "The present situation is serious and will be even more difficult and for this reason we must daily pay attention to oil saving," Stojan Matkalijev concluded.

BORBA SCORES THEOLOGIAN, TELEVISION ON 'CONSUMER MENTALITY' ISSUE

AU101338 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatia. 1 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report: "Phenomena: Theologian and Television"]

[Summary] Ljubljana, June--The question of "so-called unhealthy consumption, characterized by the sociologists as a phenomenon of consumer mentality and of extravagant spending," has been the topic of a number of "oral and unofficial commentaries" in Slovenia during the past week. The materials for these "'unorganized' discussions" were provided first by Dr. Rode, Lecturer of the Ljubljana Theological Faculty and then by Ljubljana Television.

Dr. Rode made no great effort to define the consumer mentality in our country now but "simply developed the thesis that our self-managing socialist society is a 'consumer society' and that our people are only interested in drinking and eating and enjoying themselves. Dr. Rode would perhaps be happier if they spent less 'in this world,' in order to save more for 'the other world,' that is, to insure that he and his ilk would have more godless money for themselves and for spreading such and other similar slanders against our society, which accords them freedom and a peaceful life, and against its builders who, with their work, create income even for various Rodes and their ilk."

The aforementioned television program, the participants of which "went to great pains to define 'healthy and normal' consumption on the one hand and 'unhealthy,' that is, negative consumption and extravagant spending," on the other, evoked "by far greater interest than this theologian's 'theses and theories' which angered even the churchgoers." The 11 participants of the television program of "live discussion" or, according to some views rather, "meditation," talked about everything, but it was noted that the one "representative of associated labor" and the one teacher among them were given the floor only once each and then only briefly. Yet the 150-minute program failed to produce "the anticipated answer" to the questions of consumption, consumer mentality, extravagant spending and so forth and left "the viewers more confused than they were at the beginning of the program." The only thing that the viewing public was able to conclude at the sign-off time at midnight was that the "150-minute 'live' television meditation on a costly social medium was certainly the most graphic proof of extravagant spending if not also of a consumer mentality."

SLOVENE LEADERS WARN AGAINST CLERICALISM, SOWING OF MISTRUST

AU051118 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report from Ljubljana: "Two Warnings"]

[Text] Ljubljana, June--Two public warnings recently pronounced by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia, have met with a noticeable reaction and approval among the Slovene public.

The two warnings are primarily intended for individuals who make use of every opportunity and every reason for propagating their reactionary views and petty political interests.

Thus, for instance, Dr Rode, lecturer at the Ljubljana Faculty of Theology, repeated in one of his lectures the well-known clerical thesis that believers are second class citizens and that in the national liberation war the struggle was waged only between two opposing Weltanschauungs and so forth.

Noting that people do not respond to these theses, Franc Setinc warned that the lies and insinuations disseminated by Dr. Rode represented an attempt to introduce discord between the working people and citizens, who have long ago replied to these and similar clerical theses. The most eloquent reply was the national liberation struggle itself in which both believers and many priests participated en masse, because this was a struggle for the freedom and progress of all patriots regardless of their Weltanschauung.

Setinc then recalled that even a part of the Italian religious press disassociated itself from the speech made by Zagreb Archbishop Kuharic during the last visit of believers from Croatia to the Vatican in which he glorified the criminal Stepinac and that the Vatican official circles censored Kuharic's speech for the public. Believers, Setinc said, must react to these phenomena. They are also doing so and they condemn such things.

We have always been resolute, and this is also confirmed by facts, in criticizing the phenomena of sectarianism, but this does not mean that we put up with these phenomena of clericalism. We must be more sensitive toward these things, Setinc said, we must be more vociferous in our protests against these phenomena which, in the final analysis, gave birth to sectarianism. Sectarianism is frequently a reaction to the phenomena of clericalism. The clericalists, who like to condemn sectarianism, in fact provoke sectarianism with their clericalism, the glorification of war criminals and the establishment of some kind of "reconciliation," because this would mean an attack on the foundations and the essense of the self-managing socialist society, on our revolutionary achievements.

In connection with the resolute, but democratic clarification and outcome of the "Celje housing case," Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia, warned that we must not allow anyone to use these irregularities of the individuals as a reason for spreading mistrust in the self-managing system. For, he stressed, precisely the Celje case demonstrates that the socialist self-managing awareness is capable of mastering these mistakes and irregularities which resulted from mistakes in the self-managing mechanism and which can be removed solely within the self-managing system.

WHO OFFICIAL DENIES 'EPIDEMIC' NATURE OF MENINGITIS IN CROATIA

LD122043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, July 12 (TANJUG)--Isolated cases of serious meningitis, caused by enteroviruses, have been recorded in parts of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia this summer. In the foreign press, however, the isolated cases have been reported as an epidemic.

World Health Organization Counsellor Dr Josip Falisevac of Zagreb, capital of Croatia, has stated that, since 1956, cases of this form of meningitis have been rather frequent not only in Yugoslavia but also in Europe and worldwide.

This year, cases of the illness were more frequent than ordinarily due to the exceptionally warm weather last month. For this reason, precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the illness from spreading and taking a more dangerous form.

W.H.O. Counsellor Falisevac has stated that there is no reason for anxiety, particularly since it takes only several days to cure the illness.

BRIEFS

U.S. INFORMATION CENTER IN TITOGRAD--An agreement between the SFRY and U.S. governments on opening an information center in Titograd has been signed in the Federal Secretariat for Information. The agreement was signed by Ante Cudina, assistant federal secretary for information, and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION IN DRESDEN--A delegation of the League of Communists of Macedonia spent 1 week on a visit to the Dresden District at the invitation of the SED district leadership. Members of the delegation led by Bosko Stankovski, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, had exhaustive talks with Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden SED District Secretariat, and with other members of the secretariat, primarily on the practical implementation of the SED program in the field of culture, arts and education. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--The 14th session of the Yugoslav-Polish mixed commission for industrial cooperation has begun in Belgrade. The session was presided over by Aleksandar Ilic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic. It was said that the 5-year agreement, which will expire next year, envisages that the value of deliveries on the basis of cooperation and specialization totals some $800 million in both directions, which is some 24 percent of the overall commodity exchange. Participants in the session stressed that the best cooperation in the field of production cooperation and specialization is in the field of passenger automobiles. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

VETERANS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--A delegation of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, which spent several days in the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, has returned to Belgrade. In a friendly and comradly atmosphere, representatives of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans informed each other about the activities of their organizations, discussed problems of current bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on certain current activities of the international veterans organizations. Mutual readiness was expressed for the further expansion and promotion of cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION TO MADAGASCAR--A SAWP delegation led by Dragomir Milojevic, member of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium and president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, left yesterday on a visit to the political organizations of Madagascar and the Seychelles. The SAWP delegation led by Dragomir Mikojevic has concluded its visit to Tananarive. "The members of the delegation had been received by Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar. On that occasion, views were exchanged on the policy of nonalinement." [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU]

ITALIAN FISHERMEN FINED--An Italian fishing boat with a crew of six caught fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters has been escorted to Hercegnovi. The crew was fined 42,000 dinars and the fishing nets and 280 kilograms of fish were confiscated. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 79 p 10 AU]

ZAGREB-BILBAO COOPERATION AGREEMENT-Stjepan Potlacek and (Antonio Madariaga), respectively presidents of the chambers of economy of Zagreb and the Basque capital Bilbao, have signed a protocol on economic cooperation between the economies of the two cities, or rather regions. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

MSZMP STUDY DELEGATION--An MSZMP study delegation, which will study the LCY role and tasks in connection with the changed economic structure in the development of economic relations with foreign countries and in linking science and production, has arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation is led by Janos Juhasz, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Political Economy. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION--Belgrade--A CPSU study delegation arrived here today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to study the LCY'S activity in work organizations in the field of building. The delegation is headed by Ivan Dyatlov, deputy head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Blagoje Boskovic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks with the delegation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD]

MEETING WITH PRC SPORTS OFFICIAL--Belgrade--Xia Xiang, Vice chairman of the PRC Committee for Physical Culture, who is leading a delegation of Chinese athletes at the international meeting in Belgrade, has had talks with Trpe Jakovlevski, president of the Federation for Yugoslav Physical Culture, and Milan Ercegan, vice president of the federation. The talks were concerned with the expansion of sports cooperation between the PRC and Yugoslavia and the program of cooperation in the Olympic year. Views were also exchanged on the status of the PRC's Olympic committee within the international Olympic committee and on Chinese athletes' participation in the Olympic games in Moscow. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT EQUIPMENT--Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--The associated enterprise "Prva Iskra"--Baric (near Belgrade), has contracted a delivery of special equipment for nuclear power plants with the Soviet firm "Atomenergoexport." The value of the delivery is about 2.4 million dollars. The contract represents the continuation of the Yugoslav enterprise's fruitful cooperation with Soviet partners, to whom it annually delivers equipment for nuclear power plants and other needs to the value of about 15 million dollars. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD]

TUZLA AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION--Work has begun on the construction of a civilian airport at Dubrave near Tuzla. On 1 July, some 300 members of the youth labor brigades will begin work in two shifts. The construction of the airport will cost some 40 million dinars and this money will be provided by Tuzla and other communes of northeastern Bosnia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX IN PANCEVO--Pancevo--Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Assembly, today addressed a festive session of Pancevo chemical industry workers assembly, which was being held in honor of a new petrochemical complex in Pancevo. The six new factories will process 8.5 million tons of crude oil and produce 600,000 tons of unrefined petroleum annually. The technology and equipment, which have been imported from the United States of America, are the most up-to-date available. A total of 1,400 workers will be employed in the complex. A 15-year long-term industrial cooperation agreement has been concluded with Romania, and Romanian partners also participated in the financing and constructing of the complex. The festive session was also attended by Mihail Florescu, minister of the chemical industry of Romania, Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, and business partners from Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

COST OF LIVING RISE--Belgrade--According to the Federal Institute of Statistics, the cost of living in the first half of this year went up by 13.5 percent. The planned ceiling on cost of living increases for the entire year on the basis of the price policy implementation agreement has already been exceeded by one-half percent. This unfavorable development is underlined by the fact that in comparison with the same month last year the cost of living in June rose 21.2 percent. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

BELGRADE CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE--Some 5,000 persons participated in the "Belgrade 79" civil defense exercise on 16 June. The exercise was divided into two parts: The first part took place on the Sava River and its banks, while the second part concentrated on rescue operations in urban circles. In the first part of the exercise a firefighting ship and divers intervened to extinguish fire on river vessels and to rescue people from burning ships and water, while in the second part of the exercise specialized units showed their skills in fighting fire in high-rise apartment houses, in rescuing people from damaged buildings and in extending first aid. A radio-biological-chemical warfare squad measured the extent of pollution by biological and chemical means. High-ranking Yugoslav army and civilian leaders, 32 foreign military attaches accredited to Yugoslavia and representatives of 80 Serbian towns and regions observed the exercises. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 79 p 13 AU]

SERBIAN RADIO STATIONS--Today in Belgrade representatives of all radio stations of the Republic of Serbia signed an agreement on the formation of their business community. At its first session on the same day the newly elected executive committee of the community elected Miroslav Zivkovic, director of the Arandjelovac Sumadija Radio, as its president and Radovan Matic, director of Valjevo Radio, as its vice president. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

NEW SLOVENE COUNCIL OFFICIAL--Ljubljana- Today's joint session of all chambers of the Slovene Assembly announced the result of the election for the president and a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the composition of the Presidency. Later, the Presidency held a meeting under the chairmanship of Viktor Avbelj. On this occasion, the Presidency relieved Viktor Avbelj as chairman of the Republican Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order and appointed Stane Markic member of the Presidency, as the new chairman of this council. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 23 May 79 LD]